Pittsburgh Commercial.

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CITY ITEMS.

Sugar Coated Blood Pills.

A general who is noted for the brevity of his speeches while stopping at the United States Hotel, the other day, was serenaded in the evening by the Palace Varieties (String) Band. Upon appearing at the window of his room, in the fifth story, he was welcomed, on the part of the citizens, in a long and witty speech by the celebrated Dr. Roback. In reply he laconically said: "Fellow-citizens you can not expect me to address you after listening to my very eloquent and learned friend Dr. Roback. In times of peace, leaden pills must succumb to Sugar Coated Blood Pills, and my friend Roback makes the best in the known world." This is the longest and best speech he ever made.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Housekeeping Goods.

Bargains in everything in this line at the final sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Silks and Dress Goods.

For these go to the great closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains in these at the final closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Dry Goods Dealers

Will find a complete stock, embracing a full line of bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, and prints, together with every other kind of goods required for the present and coming season, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, at much less than Eastern prices.

Skates and Skating.

The skating parks were crowded yesterday with the youthful and gay, and a few of our most staid citizens were also noticed skimming around the ponds in a manner which must have recalled to them their youthful days. The rage for this delightful and health-giving amusement will doubtless continue until the end of the season, and every one, young and old, should make arrangements to join in the general sport. The first necessity is a pair of skates, and the place to procure them is undoubtedly at Day & Hayden's, on Wood street, who have on hand the largest and most complete assortment ever brought to this city. Their prices are moderate, and their sales are immense. Drop in and inspect their stock before visiting the parks.

Printers,

Phonographers and Photographers use Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Only thirty cents a cake.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

ENGLISH TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The state of trade between this country ad England does not appear satisfactory › cool and intelligent observers there, ny more than it does here. While we ave been warning our people of the angers connected with excessive importations, the English press attributes the ghtness of their money market to exessive exportations of goods to America. ut the trade must be conducted in some xtraordinary way to warrant complaints n both sides. The London *Times* says, at for a large amount of goods sent to the nited States, nothing immediately available is received—no cotton, wheat, corn, ullion, or produce of any kind. In other ords, that the goods, to an unlimited extent are consigned to American merchants n credit. And as a consequence of this, ere is an extraordinary tightness in the nglish money market, indicated by the te of interest in the Bank of England eing raised to the unusual rate of eight r cent.

A brisk foreign trade in manufactured ods should be highly profitable to England, provided these goods sold for fair ices and for cash. They do sell for fair ices, but they do not sell for cash. And is is the point of friction in the case, that th countries feel. Giving too extensive d too long a credit is felt by England in e present scarcity of money. And takg a too extensive credit, for goods that really do not need, excites here an apehension of difficulty when the day of yment shall come. The *Times* deprees it as a credit business, rendering the pital of English manufacturers to the me extent unavailable for the ordinary es of business. It makes no difference to the effects, there or here, whether the edit is that of individuals or of the Govnment. If the goods are paid for in Govnment securities, it is but shifting the bt from the individual importer to the vernment.

That the English manufacturer reckons s the best way he has, on the whole, for rying on trade with the United States, is ident from the fact of his embracing it. e credit is given, but an indemnity ainst losses is taken in higher prices on nmodities or heavier discounts on the urities offered in payment. Eventually greatest loss upon this method of trade ll fall on this country, although the atest inconvenience, for the present, y be felt in England. Money is tempoily made scarce, the expense of manuturing goods going on and the payment them being deferred. The prices of ds are raised there and here. The ds of the Government, by this process, ome, in the foreign market, depreciated consequence of their abundance and the rcity of money. A continued decline re would be followed by a decline here. t is evident that the excessive importans, therefore, are not auspicious to the ances of the country, whether in refere to individuals or the Government. e process now going on is introducing a dition of affairs which was proudly and bly repudiated during the pressure of r—that is, a condition of indebtedness to eign countries. But if the statement of *Times* is correct, and we believe it is, are contracting a debt with England v, at the demand of folly and extravance, which we would have disdained to during the heroic age, of only two or ee years ago. Republics may fall by ury, which cannot be crushed by ver.

E LATE BISHOP ALONZO POTTER.

uring the session of the General Contion of the Protestant Episcopal rch in Philadelphia, Bishop STEVENS vered a commemorative discourse on lamented predecessor, which gave great sfaction to the crowded audience in St. ke's Church, which listened with deep ntion to the words of the eloquent aker. The Convention of the new Dio of Pittsburgh passed a series of resoons indicative of their regard for the eased prelate, the founder of the "Dity School of the Diocese of Pennsylia, the Episcopal hospital, and numerother institutions of learning and beolence. * * * * * The beloved friend father in Christ the Christian gentle, the patriot, the scholar, the patron of ning and every benevolent institution, friend of and sympathizer with the ressed, the benefactor of the poor, and nsellor and guide in every good word work," and requested Right Rev. op STEVENS to repeat the sermon ch he had delivered in Philadelphia, the evening when the new Bishop ld be consecrated.

e sermon was in process of publica by the Standing Committee of the ese, but we understand its issue has withheld, so as not to mar the interf its repetition, and it is expected that op STEVENS will deliver it in Trinity rch on Thursday evening of this week. op POTTER was unusually free from try of sect, and while best loved ng his own who knew him best, was ly esteemed by all denominations of stians. His Catholic spirit inspired to broad and generous views and noble n in regard to all the great questions e times.

hop STEVENS is one of the most elot divines in the Episcopal Church, as on Thursday he yields up his e of this part of the State to the new p, it is probable that he will not soon be heard in Pittsburgh pulpits.

France and the Mexican Question.

The Paris *Revue des Deux Modes* contains a significant article by M. Forcade, on the Mexican question, which establishes more securely than ever the idea now obtaining so generally in this country that the French people are growing weary of the burden the Emperor Napoleon placed upon them when he saddled the Empire with an annual expense of fifty millions francs, for the support of Maximilian and his *quasi* Government. M. Forcade says that the Mexican Emperor has "no resources for filling his royal treasury, except by borrowing money on stock which is subjected to rapid extinction." This stockMax, cannot get the people of France to take but by a corruption of credit in the shape of lotteries, and thus, it is complained by the editor, that "France has to raise on its capital in the form of a loan one hundred millions per annum for this Mexican *Adventurer*." He also puts the question flatly: "how many years more is the French nation to persist in this *gigantic folly*, which has already lasted too long?" and concludes with an indication that the Chamber will be only too happy to wind up the Mexican business by augmenting by some millions for the benefit of the holders of Max's stock, the French public debt, "on the very day the government itself announces that the Mexican experiment is at end."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says that the recall of the Marquis de Montholon from Washington is not contemplated, and that France will only be too happy "to second by all the means that ingenuity can devise, the very sincere and friendly endeavors of the Washington Cabinet, to render the inevitable evacution of Mexico by the French army at no distant period as little painful as possible."

The London *Post's* correspondence says it is now more certain than ever that "neither the United States Government nor the people of America are disposed to recognise monarchical institutions on any quarter of the vast American continent and islands."

Gubernatorial.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Lancaster County Union Convention, which met yesterday in Lancaster city, elected the following delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg on Wednesday, March 7: O. J. Dickey, George Whitson, Samuel Patterson, N. S. Fry, George W. Mehaffey, and Nathaniel Mayer. The delegates were instructed to vote for Major General John W. Geary for Governor. The Lancaster *Express*, the organ of the party in that Republican strong-hold, anticipated the action of the Convention by taking strong grounds for General Geary.

BREVET NOMINATIONS.—Among other nominations before the Senate for confirmation are those for promotion by brevet in the army, which have been made out at the War Department. The number of these nominations of each grade is—

To be Colonels by brevet	421
To be Lieutenant Colonels by brevet	814
To be Majors by brevet	1,240
To be Captains by brevet	470
To be First Lieutenants by brevet	84
To be Second Lieutenants by brevet	1
Total number of nominations	3,030

It is to be hoped that the Senate will so sift these nominations as to give a real value to the title when conferred.

GENERAL SHERMAN, it is said, has declared in favor of negro suffrage, as the only means of keeping in check disloyalty, particularly in the part of the Union now within his command. The General is no politician, and if he has reached such a conclusion, it is from the disinterested observation of a soldier.

TAXING BROKERS.—The bill which passed the Legislature last winter, requiring brokers to pay fifty dollars license and three per cent. into the State Treasury, but which was subsequently vetoed by the Governor, is again before the Senate.

THE New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that persons well acquainted with Horace Greeley are aware that, with all his amiability and good-heartedness, he is not particularly orthodox. Many persons will remember the solicitude of one of his extremely pious friends, who asked him, when his two daughters were ill some years since, if they had been baptised. "O, no," said H. G.; "but they have been vaccinated." An earnest advocate of foreign missions forced himself into the presence of the *Tribune's* editor-in-chief in the Bible house the other day, while he was hard at work on his "Conflict," and importuned him to subscribe to the cause. The veteran journalist looked up from his manuscript in very choleric mood, and said crustily: "Don't ask me to give anything for the salvation of souls; I am convinced (looking significantly at the intruder) that not half as many people go to h—l now as ought to." For which irreverent jests, H. G. makes ample amends, by frequent attendance at Chapin's (Universalist) church, where he enjoys the reputation of one of the soundest sleepers in the entire congregation.

ONE COUNTRY.—Bishop Simpson, in a lecture in New York, a few evenings ago said: We have a location on the earth capable of exercising an exalted influence. No controlling nation lies south of the equator, and no great capital north of 50 degrees north of the equator. We extend from 25 degrees, the southern part of Florida, to 49 degrees, the northern part of Maine, and within that belt lies all the great nations of the Eastern Hemisphere. This is the seat of power. Again, we have a vast expanse of territory. The United States are one and one half times as large as all the nations of the world combined, if we except Russia. All the families of the globe might reside here, and we could give each one a farm of eight acres. With Europe on the east and China on the west—with the bays of New York and San Francisco, where the fleets of all the world may lie at anchor—the commerce of all the nations is at once opened to us.

OUR CALIFORNIA RECEIPTS.—The first effect of the outfit of privateers by the rebels was to curtail the receipts from California. From $34,000,000 in 1861, the receipts from this source, declined to $25,000,000 in 1862, to $12,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years, 1863 and 1864, while last year, the suspension of ravages by rebel vessels was accompanied by an increase of $21,000,000. The total receipts from California during the seven last years amount to $180,385,636, the following being the yearly receipts:

RECEIPTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

1859	$39,592,720
1860	34,580,271
1861	34,485,749
1862	25,076,787
1863	12,207,320
1864	12,907,803
1865	21,531,786
Total seven years	$180,385,636

ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS.—The Baltimore *Gazette*, a paper with secesh antecedents, publishes a letter from Hampton Roads, containing some very "touching" particulars about Jeff. Davis. We quote: We hear occasionally some news of Mr. Davis, and some lately which is authentic. He has twice been very sick within the past six weeks, suffering from erysipelas, and at one time was at the point of death, so near to it that he gave to his physician many farewell messages to his wife and family, and expressed a wish that the world might know through him (the physician) how pure and disinterested his motives had been in all that he had undertaken. The same physician has been removed from his place, and ordered elsewhere. The guard over Mr. Davis, always very heavy, has been recently doubled, and the officer who remains in the same room with him is not allowed to speak, read, smoke, or sleep during the twenty-four hours of his watch.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN MEXICO.—A recent exploration in the interior of Mexico has led to the discovery in the midst of a large forest, the ruins of a city built and inhabited by the aborigines long before the time of Cortez, and furnishing indubitable evidence of the high attainments of the people in civilization and the arts. This city is of considerable extent, surrounded by a stone wall five yards in thickness and ten feet high, and having its streets paved with polished stone. Many fine specimens of architecture were discovered, among them a magnificent palace, supposed to have been the residence of some Indian king, and also statuary and paintings of a superior character, monuments, reservoirs, aqueducts, and all the concomitants of a civilized and educated condition of society.

A Philadelphia brush gives us this picture: At the beginning of the war a modest lieutenant in a garrison at the extreme northwest boundary of the nation, on the Columbia river, declared that, if a chance should be offered him, he would strive hard to gain a captain's commission. Fate did not at first seem propitious to him. Until long after the war was in progress he had no chance to rise, and was still a lieutenant. But opportunity came at last, and with great rapidity that young man rose to be Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General of Volunteers, and Brigadier General and Major General in the Regular Army. The whole country delights to honor him for his daring, science, bravery and patriotism, and his name is Philip H. Sheridan.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The December returns of the Western railroads show diminished receipts compared with the same time last year, as follows:

	1864.	1865.	Dec.
Chicago and N. Western	$563,406	$546,600	$16,791
Chicago and Rock Island	308,187	190,271	117,915
Michigan Southern	398,091	366,293	31,899
Chicago and Alton	244,582	124,022	17,560
Michigan Central	376,460	328,269	48,191
Fort Wayne	667,034	571,000	96,035
Illinois Central	603,402	497,402	106,000

IN describing a reception at the White House the *Star* says:—A peculiar style of wearing the hair last evening among the ladies was a subject of much comment, and the remarks were, for the most part, altogether in its favor, as a becoming substitute for the waterfall. The hair was allowed to fall its full length, without fetter or bond of any description, and was thought by many to be the most graceful style the ever changing empress fashion has yet presented to public patronage.

LARGE CARGO OF PETROLEUM.—The ship Lancaster, Captain Decan, from Philadelphia Saturday last, sailed for Antwerp with the largest cargo of petroleum, which we have yet noticed as leaving any port in the United States. The cargo was placed on board by the extensive shippers of oil, Messrs. Baetjer & De Vertu, and consists of 8,703 bbls. containing 270,191 gallons refined, and 96,118 gallons crude oil, and is valued at over $200,000.

DR. TAYLOR, of Richmond (Baptist), in the columns of the New York *Examiner*, says: "Southern Baptists are conscious of no wrong in the matters concerning which they are charged. They have no concessions to make. The deep, broad gulf which lies between the sections has been dug by the North, and the North only can fill or bridge it. As long as they occupy their present position no union can exist."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Reconstruction Committee

Another Constitutional Amendment Proposed.

The Proposed Increase of National Banking Capital.

The Increase of the Regular Army.

Condition of Affairs in Southern States.

The Question Before the Reconstruction Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

The Reconstruction Report.

The report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in favor of a new constitutional amendment, providing that representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned among the several States according to numbers, but excluding all persons who on account of race or color are denied the elective franchise by the States, was the great feature in both Houses of Congress to-day.

Mr. Stevens urged immediate action in order that it might be submitted for ratification to twenty-two State Legislatures, now in session. The House did not seem to favor this summary disposal of so important a measure, and all other matters were laid aside to allow it to be debated.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, made an elaborate minority report from the Reconstruction Committee against the amendment, and also spoke an hour in opposition to it. He claims in his report that the effect of the amendment is to deprive the South of one half of its representation in Congress, or to compel the Southern States to adopt unqualified negro suffrage if they desire to retain their full representation according to population or numbers. He also insists that it is a violation of the great principle that there should be no taxation without representation.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, replied in favor of the amendment, giving some interesting statistics showing that under its operation New England would lose no representation, while all of the Southern States would lose largely, and some of the Western States one or two representatives. The House Judiciary Committee were about to report favorably on this same Constitutional amendment. It is hard to say whether it can receive the required two-thirds vote of of the House.

The House Committee on Banking

Had under consideration to-day the suggestions and recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency, but came to no conclusion upon them. The most important question is the extension of the law allowing the capital of the national banks to be increased from three hundred to four hundred millions of dollars. This proposition meets with considerable opposition, and stands very little chance of receiving a favorable report.

The House Military Committee

Considered at length to-day the bill for increasing the army. They made considerable progress, and expect to report in a few days. Their idea is that the standing army on a peace-footing ought not to exceed fifty thousand men. The Senate bill, if adopted, will increase it to eighty thousand.

The Southern States.

The Reconstruction Committee are still engaged in taking testimony as to the condition of affairs in the Southern States. The evidence thus far is *ex parte*. An effort will be made shortly to introduce other evidence, showing that affairs are in a better condition than the present testimony represents. Their course, however, in reporting an amendment to the Constitution, if adopted by the House, will preclude the necessity of their taking any further action. They have indicated that until the Southern States adopt the proposed amendment they will not allow their representatives seats in either House of Congress of the United States. That course, if finally determined on, will keep them out until another Congress is elected.

The Senate Military Committee

Had before them to-day the question of reimbursing the State of Missouri for money expended and for property destroyed during the rebellion, amounting to several millions of dollars. The Committee did not look favorably upon the proposition.

They will probably report in favor of the proposition limiting the fees of lawyers and claim agents to ten dollars in prosecuting claims of soldiers' and sailors' widows. They propose to impose penalties so as to make the law effective.

The Constitutional Amendment on Representatives—Nominations Confirmed—Amendments to the Revenue Law—Decrease in Circulation of National Banks, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The Constitutional amendment, reported in both branches of Congress to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction is the same in substance as that submitted by Representative Blaine, of Maine, on the 8th inst., differing only in phrase. Mr. Blaine's amendment exempted from the basis of representation all those to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged on account of race or color. The amendment reported substitutes elective franchise for political rights or privileges. Both exclude negroes from being counted excepting in States where they are permitted to vote.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: George Harrington, of Georgia, to be Minister Resident of the United States at Berne, *vice* George G. Flagg, resigned; Judson L. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, *vice* Thos. H. Wilson, recalled; George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark, *vice* Bradford R. Wood, resigned; Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, to be Minister at Berlin, *vice* Norman B. Judd, resigned; John Hay, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Legation at Paris; N. E. Peck, of Ohio, to be Consul General to Hayti; Stephen Kennedy, Maryland, for restoration to the navy as a surgeon; John L. Wright, of Indiana, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin; George P. Pomeroy, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris, *vice* W. L. Dayton, Jr., resigned; Thomas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner under the Convention between the United States and the United States of Columbia; Robert M. Beale, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Ancona; C. F. Hoedy, of Colorado Territory, to be Associate Justice of Colorado Territory; O. J. W. Brooks, to be United States District Judge of the District of North Carolina; James E. Wayne, of Mississippi, to be Associate Justice of Washington Territory; C. C. Hewitt, of Washington Territory, to be Chief Justice of Washington Territory; John Erskin, of Georgia, to be Judge of the District of Georgia; D. H. Starbuck, of North Carolina, to be district attorney for the district of North Carolina; J. L. Williamson, of Tennessee, to be district attorney for western district of Tennessee; Edwin F. Cook, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of Legation at Chili; Clarence Eytinge, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at Lima, *vice* James M. Carr, declined; Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, to be minister at Peru, *vice* Christopher Robinson, recalled; John Bigelow, of New York, to be minister to France; John A. Bates, Jr., to be assistant paymaster in the United States army.

It is expected that the House will vote tomorrow on the constitutional amendment concerning the basis of representation, which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee this morning. A two-thirds vote in favor of the amendment is confidentially expected.

The Revenue Commissioners will recommend the abolition of taxes on watches, plate, carriages, and other articles in schedule A. They disapprove of substituting a tax on sales for the present income tax.

National banks in New York, Massachusetts, and other States which have more than their apportionment of national currency will probably have the amount of their notes, which they are authorized to issue, recalled, in order to effect a fair apportionment in the Southern States.

Roscoe Conkling, who delivered a speech in the House to-day, is a member of the Committee on Reconstruction.

Secretary and Mrs. Harlan's reception this evening was one of the most brilliant, fashionable and agreeable of the season. There were present many distinguished gentlemen, in civil and military position, including nearly all the members of the Cabinet.

Large Fires in Titusville—Supposed Incendiaries Arrested.

BUFFALO, January 22.—A dispatch from Titusville this evening states that there were two large fires there last night. Three men were arrested charged with being incendiaries. They are being tried by a vigilance committee, and if found guilty, they will be hung at once.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., January 22.—The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal is open to navigation.

An unknown schooner is ashore ten miles north of Smith's Point light.

From Milledgeville, Ga.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., January 22.—Mr. Ridley, of Troup, introduced in the Legislature to-day a series of resolutions recommending to President Johnson a general amnesty and pardon.

Postoffice Clerk Arrested.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—A clerk in the Baltimore Postoffice, named Alonzo Hutchins, has been arrested for robbing the mails, by a special agent of the Postoffice Department. This makes the second arrest in this office within two months.

Church Burned.

BOSTON, January 22.—The First Baptist church in Cambridgeport, Rev. J. R. Mason, pastor, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, about $20,000, one-half of which is insured.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

BOSTON, January 22.—The steamship Asia arrived from Halifax at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

In the town of Murray, Orleans county, Tennessee, Lemuel Cook, aged one hundred and seven years, one of the three surviving soldiers of the revolution, was recently sued by his son, a "youth" of seventy-eight years of age. There are seven sons, all of whom were witnesses at the trial, the youngest of them being sixty-five years old.

FROM HAVANA.

Latest from the City of Mexico—Preparations for the Reception of Secretary Seward in Havana.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamer Liberty from Havana on the 17th arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 9th inst. The prospects of the Imperialists, by their own accounts, are very unfavorable. The Mexican forces of Imperialists which left Manzeanolo recently, found the Fourth Battalion starving, and with a multitude of sick. The whole neighborhood of Acapulco had emigrated after having destroyed the walls.

Desertions from the Imperial forces are very great.

Maximilian's Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and about three hundred soldiers, belonging to the foreign legation, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The death of the Belgian King was communicated to his daughter, the Empress Carlotta, on the 6th inst.

Secretary Seward had not yet arrived at Havana. The Captain General had fitted up his country-seat, and was making preparations to receive him in an enthusiastic and hospitable manner.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FINANCE.

English Astonishment at the Magnitude of Secretary McCulloch's Redemption Scheme—John Bull Urged by the Example of the United States to Set About Paying His Own Debts.

The London *Times* dwells at considerable length on American finances, as presented in Secretary McCulloch's report. It scarcely disguises its astonishment that we should set ourselves about paying our vast National debt, and what is more, almost fixes the day when it will all be paid. We quote:

They propose, or at least their Finance Minister is proposing for them, to commence at once, not only the payment of interest, but the repayment of the principal of their debt, *and that upon so bold a scale that Americans who saw the beginning of the civil war may live to see the end of the whole charge which it entailed.* Mr. McCulloch is actually of opinion that in the budgets of future years no less a sum than £40,000,000 may and should be exclusively appropriated to the liquidation of the public debt, partly in payment of interest and partly in reduction of the principal. The proportion available for the latter purpose would, of course, gradually increase, until at the end of a comparatively brief period the national debt would be extinguished altogether. All this, as far as intentions go, is quite clear, and, indeed, the means contemplated are as plain as the ends proposed. For the execution of his purpose Mr. McCulloch only asks that the taxation of the United States shall be maintained at its present rate. It is certain that a revenue of £80,000,000 can be raised from the American people, for it is almost forthcoming already: *and if these receipts are but preserved, the whole transaction will be accomplished at the specified time.*

The *Times* examines our system of taxation and finds in it much to question. It says: It is hardly in full operation even now, and probably a large proportion of the internal revenue not accounted for in our summary is expected from the increase of each item as the system comes well into play. But this consideration tells in another way also. It is, perhaps, because the Americans have not yet felt the full weight of the taxation that they exhibit the patience by which Mr. McCulloch is emboldened to propound his plans. A revenue of £40,000,000 a year over and above that required for the current expenditure of the nation cannot possibly be raised without effort, hardly, we should imagine, without something like oppression. We have raised an equivalent total, no doubt, and without the consolation of feeling that we are extinguishing our debts by the process; but we find it quite enough to raise £70,000,000 now, and we are richer than the Americans at this moment. It appears to us that the pinch must inevitably be so felt as to produce unsuccessful proposals for the reduction of taxation before Mr. McCulloch's grand scheme for paying off the national debt in a single generation can ever be realized; but that such a scheme should ever be entertained, or that we should now be discussing it, must appear not a little surprising to those who considered repudiation as among the "proclivities" of American character.

In its issue of January 4th, the *Times* returns to the subject and draws a comparison between American-English, which in view of the course of the *Times* during the rebellion is very relishable. We quote again:

Two lines in our yesterday's paper, multiplied by four, represent the annual honesty of this great empire. The important couplet runs thus: "The amount to be invested on account of the Sinking Fund during the current quarter is £630,142." That is at the rate of two millions and a half yearly. On March 31 the debt under all heads, funded, unfunded, and terminable annuities, exceeded £808,000,000. Supposing we went on steadily at our present rate of reduction, we should have the pleasure of cancelling the last bond, and declaring the State out of debt in the year A. D. 2270, under circumstances probably very different from any we can now anticipate. We have only to look back four centuries to form some idea of the changes which we and the world will have undergone before the completion of another such period. Four centuries ago the New World, we may say, was not even thought of. In four centuries more the New World will have ceased to be new, but the old world will have become very old indeed. The truth is, so distant an area is altogether out of our political ken, and we have no right to claim any hold upon it, or to class it under the same political unity with ourselves. Pecuniary obligations, at all events must contemplate a practical term, not one that can be imagined. In strict honesty, it may be doubted whether we have a right to look forward beyond our children's children, or three generations, including ourselves. This is not more than one century. That seems to us a very fair period to assign for the redemption of a national debt. Before the late troubles put them on a par with ourselves in these matters, the American scrupled to make public promises for a longer period than ten or twenty years. During the whole of our own European wars our financial scrupulists maintained a continual testimony against debt except in the form of terminable annuities, and it was only when our necessities placed us at the mercy of the capitalists that we resigned ourselves to the more convenient form of a perpetual annuity.

But just now the whole question has received a new aspect, and one that compels a fresh consideration. The United States government suddenly finds itself in our case. It has acquired several experiences. It can carry on a stupendous war, and bring it to a successful conclusion. It can raise an aggregate of loans once believed to be impossible in a new and republican soil. It believes, also, that it can liquidate its debt, and it seriously talks of doing so, not in four hundred years, not in a century but in thirty years. What if it should accomplish that bold design? *The United States will then, if all be well, be twice as populous and twice as rich as they are now; and if they shall also have paid off their present debt they will enjoy a confidence far stronger than that from simple unindebtness—the confidence, namely, of those who have both borrowed and paid, with still increasing resources.* Should the United States find themselves clear of debt at the end of this century, and should we, on the contrary, find that we had only lowered our debt by seventy millions, leaving it still £730,000,000, *the contrast will be not only shameful but dangerous.* In the event of a contest between the old and the new country, the former will start with a burden of debt proved to be impossible of payment, and the latter will start clear altogether. That is a consideration which will be fully "discounted" in American public opinion and feeling. We might be able to stand the reproach, hard as we have been upon American repudiators; *but we shall not be able to prevent the Americans thinking themselves vastly richer, and stronger, and better than ourselves, and therefore more likely to come well out of a fresh war.*

Is it, then, quite out of the question to suggest a rate of repayment that shall contemplate, we will say, some such period as one century, instead of the four centuries supposed in the present rate? Of course reduction of taxes is so delightful, has itself such a show of virtue, is so certain to be carried by a good majority, if opposed at all, and is so certain, it is always said, to add to the producing and paying power of the country, that we cannot hope to be listened to, unless England become suddenly honest and wise. Put into figures, the question is whether we shall give ourselves, we will say, two millions, or spare the pockets of our posterity in the year A. D. 2270 to that amount. The present to ourselves is something solid, certain, and "fructifying in our pockets," in the words of the whig financier. The sublime piece of delicacy to our remote posterity is visionary, for half the people in this island do not expect the world to last so long. But the public have been a little demoralized, we fear, by all the prosperity talk of the last few years, and whereas they once believed they could pay, and could not, they now believe they can pay but will not. That change of feeling is itself an ugly symptom. It is a change apt to occur in the story of each human heart. It begins with noble intentions, but scant power and weak will; and ends with great powers, but no inclination to use them for any heroic purpose. Surrounded by wealth, flushed with prosperity, confident, and still hopeful, we don't choose to "muddle away our income in paying debts." Against so strong a prepossession what arguments of a romantic honesty are likely to have effect? But, as we said, the question just now has received a fresh aspect from the sudden growth of a similar debt in America, and the intentions there expressed as to its treatment. *Have we resigned ourselves to a lower scale of public honesty than our cousins feel to be their duty and true interest?* We boast of being an honest nation; we close our exchanges against defaulting States; we search out every fraud; we hold up to contempt and ridicule every scheme that invites loans without a definite prospect of payment. The public demands the application of the same principles, for otherwise all our censures and criticisms recoil on our own heads, and every Englishman can plead the example of his Government. So we, at least, will do our duty, and raise our voice for an effective acceleration of the present rate of repayment.

GOT ENOUGH OF HOGS.—The editor of the Ohio *Farmer* says: With a reasonably good pair of ears, and a slight tendency to the Yankee habit of questioning, we now and then get an idea on the cars—the main one, this trip, was that the week had been rather blue for the Hog Traders. We met many of them, and found but one short face in the lot. He had "realized" at a figure that gave him a respectable margin, and now that he was out he asseverated, with a handle to the expression, that the hogs might go to —— well, it won't do to say where, and he would go back into the cattle trade. The general opinion among them—and they represented a goodly portion of Ohio—was, that there were but few hogs left in the hands of farmers and feeders in Ohio.

ANOTHER PROJECTED RAILROAD.—A Fort Wayne paper says there is now in contemplation, by certain capitalists, the construction of a road from Vincennes, Indiana, to Indianapolis, thence to Fort Wayne and Toledo. "The special object," it says, "of this proposed road, is to secure direct railroad connection from Southwestern Indiana to the Lakes, for the transportation of produce and other freight to the East. A road for this purpose, starting at Vincennes, would be almost a straight line, through Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, to Toledo, on Lake Erie."

The Rev. R. E. Felton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Columbus, O., preached a sermon last Sunday night on the comparative statistics of religion and iniquity in that city, in which he classified the statistics of sin under four heads, viz: Whisky, licentiousness, gambling and the opera house, to support which it required $2,730,000 per annum to support. The statistics of religion embraced attendants upon divine worship who were taxed $22,400 per annum for the support of the churches, or at the rate of $4 50 *per capita* of the church going population.

A Buffalo dispatch says an ice bridge formed below Niagara Falls on Sunday evening, extending three miles down the rapids. It is the longest seen here for many years. People are crossing from both sides to-day.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The "dead hog" difficulty in Chicago, which has been a source of continued complaint and annoyance ever since the yards were opened, is now in a fair way to be satisfactorily settled. The management of the yards concede the injustice of the present system, and will soon inaugurate a reform, which it is hoped will be satisfactory to all parties.

The fire at George Wells & Co.'s oil refinery, in Parkersburg on Thursday last, was quite extensive and destructive. Over sixty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed in a very short time.

Some fears are expressed by farmers in the Miami valleys that their wheat will suffer from the extreme cold weather. The kindly covering of snow has been entirely withheld so far this winter, and with the mercury near zero, the roots are in some danger. But let us all rely upon the promised "seed time and harvest."

The McDowell Medical College, at St. Louis, known during the last four years as the Gratiot Street Prison, has come into possession of its former owner, Dr. Joseph McDowell, and is shortly to be opened as a medical dispensary.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* says Mr. Sumner and his followers are lending their energies to place Mr. Chase in the Presidential chair at the next election, in which case Mr. Sumner will be appointed Minister to England.

Joseph Parker of Stoneham, Me., who is ninety years old, has a hundred and five grandchildren and great grandchildren living. Six of his grandsons and three of his great-grandsons were in the Union army. Seven of them came home without a wound, one was wounded in the arm, and one belonging to the 15th Maine regiment, was made prisoner at Richmond and died at Belle Isle. The old gentleman is hale and hearty.

Chief Justice Turner of Nevada, is now at New York, and in a speech on Thursday evening, he called attention to the fact that the State within five years has secured thirty-five thousand population, thirty-six millions of wealth, and seven daily papers, besides building nine cities and the finest roads in the world. He spoke of her wealth, and mentioned as a significant circumstance, the fact that out of Virginia City goes daily now a ton of silver bullion.

It is said that Mrs. Johnson has received from Sir Morton Peto (whose recent visit to the United States will long be remembered with pleasure by all who had the advantage of meeting him) a most elegant and costly present in the form of a Christmas box of rare and exquisite device, filled with Parisian bonbons.

The daily morning and noon prayer meetings that have recently been inaugurated in Chicago continue to be well attended. Some of the principal business men are among the regular participants. The revivals at the churches also continue in nightly progress with gratifying results.

A man who is known as Rev. Professor Evans recently eloped from Bedford, Indiana, with another man's wife. The pair were tracked to Greencastle, where they stopped at a hotel as "Professor Lesk and wife." The lady was rescued from her reverend paramour.

The apprehended disturbance on the Michigan Southern Railroad, in consequence of the strike of the engineers, has not taken place, and no difficulty is now anticipated. The places of the strikers are being filled, and it is expected that by to-day all the trains will be running as usual.

A religious revival is in progress in Wheeling.

In the House of Delegates of West Virginia, on Saturday, the committee on Military Affairs reported in favor of returning the statue of General Washington to Lexington, Virginia, from which place it was taken by Gen. Hunter, in July, 1864.

Boats are loading at St. Louis for New Orleans and the way ports.

An interesting question which may yet involve a suit by the General Government against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is now on the tapis. A delegation of seven chiefs, belonging to the Creeks and Seminoles, accompanied by two United States interpreters, who are colored men, and the agents, Messrs. Harlam and Reynolds, are now in Washington. At St. Louis, Major Reynolds purchased through tickets, first class, via the Mississippi and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio roads. The question was asked at St. Louis if there would be any objection to the party riding in the cars their tickets called for, either on account of the Indians or of the colored interpreters, who are members of the tribes. "None at all," was the agent's reply. When the Baltimore and Ohio Road was reached, the conductor, in a very insolent manner, refused to allow either Indians or interpreters to ride in the car for which they had paid. The facts have been laid before Secretary Harlan, who has directed Commissioner Cooley to write the railroad directors and demand some satisfaction. If the railroad company do not make ample apology or disclaim the act of their servant, a suit will be immediately entered.

The *National Intelligencer* says the President will veto the negro suffrage bill, if it is passed by the Senate just as it comes from the House, and that this will be the signal for a rupture between him and the Union party. The indications are that it will pass the Senate without an amendment.

The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent states that the reason for the postponement of Parliament to Monday next, is from the fear that a Fenian invasion may be made during the winter. The provincial Fenians, though in favor of O'Mahony, are not opposed to an invasion by General Sweeny during the winter. One night last week word was sent over by a discharged volunteer, at Ogdensburgh, that the Fenians were coming. The garrison at Fort Wellington turned out to receive them when the ex-volunteers fired several shots. The garrison it is stated, behaved very badly. The volunteers then returned, satisfied with their sport.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The removal of Lieut. Col. Boyles from the Ordnance Department at Fortress Monroe, is owing to the fact of his employment of so many ex-rebel soldiers. It is believed his explanation will be satisfactory. It is stated great injustice has been done to several individuals by a peremptory order removing all Southerners from Fortress Monroe, as they had been Union soldiers. Strong efforts are being made at Fortress Monroe for the erection of a monument to six Federal soldiers buried in that vicinity.

Colonel Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in North Carolina, reports that so generally have the freedmen sought employment and obtained it, that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied. He says the expectation that land would be granted to them by the government, a hope first kindled by rebel politicians in their efforts to fire the Southern heart, and afterwards increased by the Confiscation Act, has now passed away. All officers of this Bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and widely scattered circulars; but it is known that so fixed had they become before the war closed it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas passed and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted we had told them the truth, and they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So also, on the other hand, has the idle and constant fears of insurrection passed away, and all admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct under similar circumstances as the freedmen have thus far maintained.

The *World's* Berlin correspondent records the prevalence of a panic in the Prussian capital, second only to that caused by the appearance of the cholera. The trichine disease, a new and terrible malady, is ravaging Prussia. Of those attacked by it at least twenty-five per cent. die a horrible death. Surgeons trace the origin of the malady to a species of worms that attack pigs, and as the Germans are essentially a pork eating people and prefer their food only partially cooked, the scourge has utterly disarranged their habits and caused a feeling of intense alarm to prevade all classes.

A Tennessee Lady Making her Mark.

General Fisk, in a speech in Cincinnati, last week, relates the following:

Over $20,000,000 worth of property in Tennessee has been returned to the people by the Government upon their compliance with the conditions laid down for those once in rebellion. There are 90,000,000 people in that State who can neither read nor write! yet their hostility and bitterness towards the negroes who are learning, is beyond description, unrelenting and intense. "A few evenings ago," said General Fisk, "there came into my headquarters at Nashville, a Tennessee lady, elegantly attired in silk and velvet, to talk with me, as she said. I gave her seat. She took it with 'an air,' and told me she wanted to recover her property seized by the Government. She abused it heartily, and read me a lecture on Yankees and Abolitionists, and execrated them severely for killing her husband in battle, for he had only gone with the South to fight for its rights. I gave her the circular to read which contains the condition of the Government for claimants to comply with. She asked me to read it for her. I told her that I had no time; that she had better do it herself, and then fill up the "blanks" provided to prove the legitimacy of her claim. She then admitted that she could neither read nor write.

I own that while I pitied her, I felt a little mischievous; so I pointed to that young Ohio clerk, and told her she would write out the document for her. She was horrified, and asked me with sharpness and asperity, "can that nigger write?" Yes, madam, I said, and he will attend to the business for you. With some reluctance, she went to his desk. He arose, bowed and gave her a seat, and made out in a fine round hand the necessary statement, and then read it for her. It was then offered for her signature, but when she drew off her glove and I saw a splendid diamond sparkle on her finger *as she made her "mark,"* I pitied her from my heart, for the superiority, the real superiority, of the negro was seen in the simple transaction.

The poor woman, perhaps, felt it then herself, for she wept, came to her senses, regretted her harsh remarks about the "nigger," and went away with ideas more becoming a reconstructed woman than when she came.

Opposition to the Bureau, General Fisk continued, I find in every shape. The old talk that the nigger won't work, I find on every hand, and the people want to be let alone, just as they did when they were trying their best to destroy the Government. But we won't let them alone, for when I went among them to carry out the business of this Bureau, it was with the conviction that white and black must live together.

The labor of the blacks is wanted there, and it can be had if the whites will now only do right in getting it. It is my endeavor to earnestly engage both in building up the country, torn and desolated by war, and make it once more blossom as the rose.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of West Virginia organized on Monday harmoniously, by the re-election of their former officers. The Governor's message is a clear and forcible document, and the result of the financial exhibit of the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports is very flattering. The report of the Adjutant General shows that West Virginia furnished to the Union army 31,000 men. The Governor recommends the free schools to the fostering care of the Legislature. He also recommends a liberal legislation to facilitate the completion of the James River and the Kanawha Canal, and the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Affairs in Alabama.

Much Suffering Among the Whites.

Important to National Banks.

Premium on Bonds Taxable Gains.

VISIT OF AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Suffering in Alabama.

The Assistant Commissioner for the State of Alabama, reports to General Howard that there is considerable suffering among the whites as well as the blacks in Montgomery, but the citizens are taking hold of the matter, and doing all in their power to aid them, although poor themselves. Up to the date of his communication he had distributed twenty-five boxes of stores, and had ordered twenty-five boxes more from the benevolent societies of the west.

National Banks and Bonds.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that our national banks, when about being established, were in error in purchasing bonds at a premium, and in making up their dividends and surplus and deducting such premiums paid as being part of the expenses of the business. Such deduction is clearly erroneous, as the payment of premiums of bonds cannot be considered either a loss or expense to the bank, but an investment of its earnings. He instructs the officers of the bureau to notify the banks that the amounts of their profits expended in paying premiums should be included in taxable gains.

Visit of Indians.

A delegation of the Miami tribe of Indians, of Indians, headed by the old Mashingmashom, had an interview with Commissioner Cooley this morning, in reference to the title of the aged chief to the Miamis' ten-section reservation granted by the stipulations of treaties made in 1838 and in 1840. Mashingmashom is now over eighty years of age.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas

Will be married to-morrow to Major Williams, of the Adjutant General's office Regular Army.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

LOCAL BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 22.

HOUSE.—The House was in session to-day, and we have the following business transacted to report:

Mr. Herron read in place an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Cumberland Board of Publication."

Mr. Glass, in place, offered a supplement to an act, approved April 12th, 1862, incorporating the Real Estate Bank.

Mr. Slack read an act to allow the trustees of St. John's Church to convey and sell certain burial grounds.

Mr. Boyle read an act to validate certain acknowledgments.

Mr. McKinley read in place an act to incorporate the New Castle Market Company.

Mr. Welsh offered an act proposing to extend the provisions of the act which now regulates the licensing of eating houses in Belle Vernon township, Fayette county, to Monongahela borough, and to other townships in Washington county.

The House transacted other business which is of no importance to your readers, after which it adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session today.

MEXICO.

Another Account of the Bagdad Affair—The Attack Commenced by Colored Infantry—General Mejia Preparing for Another Attack—General Crawford in New Orleans after Reinforcements—The French Minister wants Information—The Mexican Republicans Hopeful and Energetic—Protest of the Belgian Legion.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The Brownsville accounts of the 15th give impartially correct statements of the Bagdad affair. A party of one hundred and twenty-three, mostly colored soldiers, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, under Colonel Reed, crossed the river at Clarksville, and divided into three squads. At four o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the first squad proceeded to the arsenal, which they captured, with about five hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The second party proceeded to the ferry, where an Imperial guard of ten men were stationed. The officer commanding the guard stood by his post bravely, emptying his revolver, when he was shot down, whereupon the others surrendered. One Imperialist was killed and another wounded. A third party then proceeded to capture Colonel Rice, post commander, who escaped while the party was in the house, but was afterwards captured. A squad of ten men were then detailed to take the Antonio and fired on her, killing a sergeant and wounding several others. The Antonio fired a volley in return, killing two and wounding one. The attacking party then fired two shots from a howitzer, one of which passed through her just above the water. On the morning of the 6th a French frigate, lying outside, shelled the place. Shots afterwards were freely exchanged between the Liberal howitzer on the beach and the howitzer on the boat. From the frigate no damage was done except creating a panic among the citizens, who crossed to the American bank. A detachment of twenty men from the 118th colored infantry was sent over to protect American citizens, and remained until the evening of the 7th, when a detachment of the 46th colored infantry relieved them, with instructions, it is said, to withdraw in case the Liberalists attacked the French.

The mail steamer lying outside the bar left immediately after the affair, probably for Vera Cruz. Bagdad is nearly deserted. Plunder and pillage is uninterruptedly kept up. A large amount of goods crossed at Clarksville. What arrives at Brownsville is seized and returned to the property-owners. After wrangling for several days with Escobedo regarding command, Crawford left for New Orleans, where he has since arrived, after reinforcements and supplies. A small force of Liberals are fortifying Bagdad with cotton bales heavy guns, &c. Three French transports arrived off the bar on the 13th. General Mejia commenced building earthworks and mounting guns, two of which were sixty-four pounders. Gen. Mejia notified Weitzel if attacked from the American side he will open fire and most likely some shots will lodge in Brownsville. Gen. Giles and Smith were immediately sent to ascertain Mejia's intention. The nature of the meeting is unknown. It is believed the belligerent's ammunition has been removed three miles from Brownsville.

General Weitzel has ordered the rebuilding of old Fort Brown, which is being mounted with thirty-pounder Parrot guns. A large pontoon train is being rapidly put in order. Mejia apprehends another Liberal attack, and is trying to make another forced loan, which occasions much uneasiness. Several of his own contra-guerrillas, in attempting to desert by crossing the river, were drowned. American citizens visiting Matamoras are looked upon distrustfully. Officers and men were not allowed to cross over. On the 14th General Weitzel reviewed the troops at Brownsville, and all were in good health and spirits.

NEW YORK, January 22.—A *Herald's* Washington special says: The French Minister has made a demand on the State Department for information relative to the recent capture of Bagdad, Mexico, by Yankee filibusters. Up to Saturday night no official information relative thereto had been received at the Department. Instructions were transmitted to General Sheridan, immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the affair, requiring him to make a thorough investigation and punish the offenders. Several prominent French officers, direct from Maximilian's government in Mexico, passed through Washington yesterday on their way to France, and gave flattering accounts of the Imperial prospects, without giving any specific details.

The *Herald's* San Francisco correspondence represents the operations of the Mexican Republicans in the northwestern section of the country as still carried on with great perseverance and energy. General Agazon, commander of the Department of Jalisco, who was some time ago in this city, was about to leave San Francisco in the beginning of this month for Guadalassara, the capital of his State, having the authority and means to raise there a force to take the field against the Imperialists. Gen. Alvarez was still encamped near Acapulco, and had possession of all the surrounding country, and was keeping such a close watch on the Imperial troops garrisoning the town that none of them dared to venture outside of it on land, and their supplies had to come to them by sea from a distance. The entire country from Acapulco to within a short distance of the City of Mexico is said to be in possession of the Republicans.

Late Mexican papers publish protests of the soldiers of the Belgian Legion, in Maximilian's service, made prisoners by the Republicans, against the Emperor's orders decreeing the death of all Republican prisoners; and particularly against one case of its barbarous execution by Col. Mendez, one of the Imperial officers, who caused to be shot immediately a number of Republicans whom he captured. One of these protests is addressed to Maximilian, and the other to the representatives of the Belgian nation. The protestants say they did not come to Mexico to fight in this ungracious war, but as an escort to a princess of their country (Carlotta), and that having been forced into active service their lives are now placed in jeopardy by the execution of the barbarous Imperial decree, they being liable to suffer if the Republicans should retaliate.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The River Falling—Cotton—The Turf.

NASHVILLE, January 22.—The river is falling, with nine feet of water on the shoals.

In the Senate to-day, the free school bill was defeated by a vote of nine to eight. The bill, as a bill, is virtually dead.

Cotton dull; receipts light; prices 41@43c.

The Nashville Blooded Horse Association offers a stake to be run for during the sping meeting, of sweep stake for all ages, three mile heats, $100 entrance, $500 forfeit, $2,000 to be added by the proprietor. The conditions are that two of the three turf champions, Norfolk, Asteroid and Kentucky, before running elsewhere, enter and run for this stake. The race is open to all other horses in case two of the three named horses run. Entries to be made before April 1st. The race to be run on Wednesday of the week of the spring meeting.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, January 22.

SENATE.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the special committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed; provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

After debate, Mr. COW—N'S amendment was rejected by a vote of 11 against 33.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the provision extending military jurisdiction and protection to agents and employees of the Bureau. Rejected by a vote of 8 against 31. The amendment was adopted, restricting the military jurisdiction to the exercise of officers pertaining to the Bureau. Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the joint committee to inquire into the condition of the lately rebellious States, having authority to report from time to time, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz: Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States situated within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians, not taxed; provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, setting forth that at the outbreak of the rebellion the Boston merchants had large claims in the rebel States; and that, by the operation of the statutes of limitation in these States, proceedings for the collection of these claims are now outlawed, and they pray for the passage of a law exempting suitors from the operation of the Southern stay law for a period long enough to enable them to enforce their demands.

Mr. CLARKE called up the bill in relation to the qualification of jurors, and in relation to writs of error in certain cases, which provides as follows: Section 1—That no person shall be disqualified to act upon any grand or petit jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion of the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public rumor, statements in the public journals, or common notoriety, provided, that he be otherwise competent and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court upon his declaration under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially and fairly upon the matter to be submitted to him.

Section 2.—That any question of law arising upon the trial of any person in any district or circuit court of the United States, or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for any offense, the punishment whereof may be death, may be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, by a writ of error, to be sued out within sixty days after the entry of the final judgment in such case in the courts below, and thereupon proceedings shall be stayed in said courts, and the questions of law heard and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, and such order sent to the court below, affirming or reversing the judgment as the determination of such questions of law may require.

Mr. SUMNER thought there was serious objections to the above. It was an *ex post facto* law. He thought it was contrary to the ruling of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Aaron Burr.

Mr. DAVIS concurred in the opinion of Mr. Sumner. He had no sympathy for Jefferson Davis, whose case the bill was introduced to cover. He did not think, however, any lover of the Union ought to have unkind feelings for the distinguished criminal, because to his conduct more than to anything else we were indebted for the failure of the Confederacy. The bill was on motion postponed until Thursday.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution to refer all papers and documents on the subject of the Representatives of the lately rebellious States, to the Special Committee on Reconstruction. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Doolittle, to insert after the word "papers," the words "except credentials."

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that explanations had been made to him since the offering of this amendment that satisfied him it was not the intention of the committee to include credentials. He therefore withdrew the amendment. The resolution was then passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The question was upon the amendment of Mr. COWAN to limit the jurisdiction of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion. If the amendment should not be adopted, it will create rebellion.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, hoped it would not pass. It would exempt Maryland from the action of the bill, and would therefore have a bad effect. He had been reliably informed that returned rebel soldiers were persecuting the freedmen in Maryland, and the intervention of the Freedmen's Bureau was necessary to prevent this.

Mr. WILSON said it would be remembered that from the time Mr. Trumbull, on the 22d of July, 1861, reported in favor of making free the slaves used by the rebels for military purposes, up to the passage through the House of Representatives, the other day, of the suffrage bill for the district, tried friends and determined opponents had predicted evil results to follow the action of the Union party on these subjects, and although in every single case their predictions have been falsified by the facts, and all coming time will prove they were wrong, and that the friends of this series of measures weakened the enemies of the country and strengthened its friends; these measures lifted the country up in the eyes of the christian and civilized world, and brought down upon it the blessing of Almighty God. They still continue to prophecy and to oppose the completion of the series of measures that is to establish universal liberty in our country. When the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was passed, Senators predicted that this district would be ruined, that poverty was to prevail, and that anarchy was to be established. When the bayonet was put into the hands of the black soldier to fight for the country, they told us in the first place, that he would not fight, and in the second place, that white men would not fight along with him; that he would strengthen the enemies of the country. The musket was put into the hands of 198,000 black soldiers, and on many battle-fields they fought and bled with a heroism unsurpassed, and white soldiers of the Republic fought and bled and died with them, and the enemy was driven, in the last hours, to offer liberty to their own slaves, if their slaves would fight for the Confederacy; and the slaves spurned such liberty and would not fight for it. When the proclamation of emancipation was issued, we were told that the country would be ruined—that we would be overwhelmed by popular indignation; and that act, which gave freedom to one and a half millions of people, and made Abraham Lincoln's name the most honored in the country, strengthened the country and broke the back-bone of the rebellion. Certain newspapers had advocated the use of Government patronage to influence the action of Congress. He would say to everybody who had that thought in his brain, that the people of this country are not in any temper to be sold. They have decided that negroes shall not be bought and sold, and they are unanimous that the Senators and Representatives shall not sell themselves for Government patronage. If there is anybody in the country who wishes to buy orsell, he will find the American people will blast him with withering scorn and indignation. Go to the men who have furnished two millions of men to fight the battles of the country, and nearly three thousand millions of dollars, and undertake to buy them with the little penny patronage of this Federal Goverment, and they will spurn your bribe whenever you offer it.

Mr. COWAN contended for his amendment, under the constitution, the Government was one of limited power. The Freedmen's Bureau could only exist by virtue of the war powers of the Government, and he was opposed to seeing the loyal States within the grasp of these war powers. Pennsylvania needed no such Bureau within her borders. Speaking for a larger number of people than the Senator from Massachusetts represented, he could say that the people of Pennsylvania were opposed to such legislation. They were opposed to the whole batch of amendments to the constitution, seventy in number, now pending.

He was in favor of State rights, not as proclaimed not long since by a certain set of men, but the legitimate, lawful rights of the States. He believed the States had rights as well as the Union. It was now proposed, after having freed the negro, to give him the right of suffrage. What would that do? Simply increase his chances for getting his head broken at the polls by a stronger race. What next? Let him hold office. Office was held for the sake of social distinction it conferred; but it could confer no social distinction upon the negro. The friends of the negro ought to be willing to treat the negro as he is treated in Ohio and in Pennsylvania. In conclusion, Mr. Cowan said that if a Freedmen's Bureau must exist, its operations ought to be confined to the limits of the lately rebellious States.

Mr. GUTHRIE denied that the anti-slavery men of this country had destroyed slavery. Two days after the battle of Bull Run, they crouched on their knees and declared that they made war only for the Constitution. It was the folly and the madness of the secessionists of the South that did it. He would ask Jeff. Davis in his dying confession to say who helped him to rally the people of the South around the standard of secession, and he knew he would say they were the members of the anti-slavery societies. Mr. Guthrie alluded to the remarks made by Mr. Wilson, and said the effect of the adoption of the Constitutional amendment was to sweep away old laws relating to slavery, and he did not believe there was any necessity for Congressional action to enforce it. He would remind the Senator on the other side that in the last Presidential election, the candidate of the Democratic party got one million eight hundred thousand votes, notwithstanding all the influence brought to bear against him, and he believed that he was destined soon to come into power.

The question was on the adoption of Mr. COWAN'S amendment to restrict the operation of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. HENDRICKS demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrey, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury and Stockton—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Conness, Cragin, Cress, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Snyder, Morrill, Nye, Polland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Wynkle, Wade, Williams, Wiley, Wilson, and Yates—33.

So the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the provision extending military jurisdiction and protection to the agents and employees of the Bureau. The amendment was disagreed to, yeas 8, nays 31.

An amendment was adopted, restricting the military jurisdiction to the exercise of the offices pertaining to the Bureau.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out the second section, which authorizes the President to divide each district into sub-districts and appoint an agent for each. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment, authorizing an appeal from the decision of any assistant commissioner or commissioners of judgment to a circuit court of the United States, and that no agent, commissioner or assistant commissioner shall exercise any judicial power whatever. This was disagreed to.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FINCH introduced a bill prescribing an oath of office and repealing the test oath of 1862. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. JENCKES and MEYERS severally introduced a bill regulating suffrage in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, declaring that the leaders of the rebellion ought to be tried by court martial or military commission, and that it would be inexpedient to try them by a civil court when the jurors in the South would be the equals of those accused of crimes.

Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, from the Reconstruction Committee, opposed the amendment, arguing that it is contrary to the principle on which the government is founded, viz: Representation and taxation must go together. It was designed to degrade the white man.

Mr. PRICE, of Maine, introduced a bill providing for the defense of the northeastern frontier, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. JENCKS, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to regulate suffrage and elections in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing that in all elections in the District of Columbia, to entitle a citizen to vote, he shall have resided in said District one year next preceding the election at which his vote is offered. They were severally referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. BENNELLY introduced a bill to provide for the payment of officers and men of the army, who, by confinement in rebel prisons or otherwise, were prevented from being mustered into the army for some time after their appointment, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FINK, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prescribe the oath of office to every person elected or appointed under the Government, either in civil or military, and naval departments, excepting the President. They are to swear or affirm that they will support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that they will bear true and faithful allegiance to the same; and that they will well and faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon them, so help them God. The second section repeals the act of July 2d, 1862, prescribing the oath of office. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. BRADFORD, delegate from Colorado, introduced a bill providing for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, the resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill graduating the taxes on articles manufactured and sold within the United States, according to quality.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of the United States granting a loan, on proper security, to the Republic of Mexico, to enable her to prevent the establishment of monarchical government on her soil. In consequence of an opportunity not being afforded him to explain it. He withdrew the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the head of the late confederate government, and other leaders of the Rebellion, should be tried by a military commission or court martial, &c. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. MYERS, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal revenue law as to levy a tax on tobacco in the leaf.

Mr. ASHLEY introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that in the event of the death or disability of both President and Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice, or oldest Associate Justice, shall act as President until there shall be a new election, and also that when there shall be no election by the people, the choice shall be made in Congress by the Senators and Representatives. This was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STEVENS offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, several high officers have communicated the fact that they have appointed to offices and in several rebels who could not and did not take the oath required by law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any legislative measure is necessary to enforce obedience to the law by all men, without regard to rank or color.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of officers and privates of the Union army during the late rebellion, of monthly pay from date of the discharge, until notice was given, or the acceptance of their resignations, or until relieved from duty.

Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions asserting that State governments cannot be dissolved, that the Representatives from the South should be admitted by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that there should be general kindness and cordial forgiveness for the past consistently with the highest attributes of our nature and glory, protection and safety of all; also that it is illogical to hold States in the Union to vote for the constitutional amendment and not give them representation in Congress, and that to tax the people while denying them representation in Congress is contrary to the first principles of our government, and inconsistent with the Constitution and equal rights of all the people. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution: Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. STEVENS supposed that the members had been discussing this question for six weeks. There were twenty-two States whose Legislatures were in session, some of which would adjourn in two or three weeks. It was, therefore, very desirable if the proposed amendment was passed at all, that it should be passed at once, so as to be acted upon by the Legislatures before their adjournment. It is proposed that if any class of persons were excluded, the States to that extent were not to be entitled to representation in Congress. It did not deny to States the right to regulate the elective franchise, but it did say, "If you cut out naturalized persons or native born, from any State in the Union from voting, that class of persons cannot form a part of the basis of representation."

Mr. GRIDER asked that the resolution be printed, and its discussion postponed to some day this week.

Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, remarked that he had made a minority report, and that he was now ready to express his views on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK said time ought to be afforded in order that members might see the resolution in print and weigh every word. He wanted something equivalent to be passed, but at the same time, he wished a day stated as early as to-morrow, when legislation could be commenced and confinued until the subject was disposed of.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, fully understood the power his colleague, Mr. Stevens, had to drive the measure through by a majority of the House. He had a word only to say. We simply desire to have time to look into the project. He asked his colleague whether he would consent to postpone the matter until Thursday and make it a special order from day to day. He had never been on the resolution before now, and to press it through the House to-day, would certainly be precipitate.

The joint rosolution was ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. STEVENS, was made the special order for to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

Highly Interesting.

New Counterfeit—Aid from Russia for the Collins Overland Telegraph—County Meetings in Virginia—Gov. Worth and the Freedmen's Bureau, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, January 22.—An evening paper announces the appearance of a new counterfeit one hundred dollar national currency note, well executed.

A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the Russian Government has placed a war steamer at the disposal of the Collins overland telegraph company, and has given instructions to the Russian authorities to offer every possible assistance to the company in their operations.

A letter from Richmond says that throughout the whole State of Virginia county meetings have been held for the purpose of fixing the prices of labor. In many instances they have been liberal, while in others, they have agreed on rates which will be ruinous to the working classes, and productive of trouble in the future.

A dispatch from Washington says that, notwithstanding his report urging the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, made application to the Superintendent at Fayetteville, N. C., to intercede in the affairs of his daughter living in Harnel county, and to direct a settlement with her negroes, who had been employed the past season, neither party being able to come to terms.

FROM TEXAS.

Troops to be Mustered Out—The Election of Delegates—Cotton—Petroleum Found—Complaints Against the Freedmen.

GALVESTON, January 8.—An order has been promulgated mustering out twenty-two regiments in Texas. The white troops will be paid off at their respective State rendezvous. Most of the others are in New Orleans.

The vote for the Convention was quite small. The delegates elected are mostly of the conservative element.

The Galveston cotton market is firm, with a small supply offering. Sales, to Northern buyers, of middlings at 31 cents, ex-revenue tax. In the money market there has been a panic during the week, occasioned by the New York and New Orleans advices.

In Smith county, Texas, petroleum has been discovered.

Shreveport advices say the river is rising slowly. Above the Raft it was falling fast. Receipts of cotton from the interior are again on the increase.

Sixty prominent citizens of Desoto parish are under military arrest at Shreveport, charged with murdering negroes.

Constant and serious complaints are made from the interior parishes of the unwillingness of the freedmen to make contracts. One city editor learns from prominent business men that it is well understood in the parish that parties are at work underhanded, who have influence with the freedmen, who induce them to disregard the order of the Freedmen's Bureau, with a view of compelling the old owners of plantations to sacrifice them for lack of labor, when these gentry would step in and buy them at small rates, promising the freedmen to give them certain advantages.

There is no postoffice or postmaster at Alexandria, La. Three loyal applications were forwarded some time since to Washington. In Monroe county, Ala., an agricultural association has been instituted by Southern men, which combines the functions of local agent of the Freedmen's Bureau with those of the president of the society in the same purpose. It is succeeding admirably. Able-bodied negroes are at work. Young and old are provided for. There are no drunken or vagrant negroes in the county.

A number of noted horses have arrived at Mobile for the spring races. Many prominent turf men, with stables from Louisville Cincinnati and Nashville, are in New Orleans, bound for Mobile.

The Fortieth, Forty-second and Eighty-sixth Negro regiments, on duty at Mobile and Huntsville, will be mustered out in a few days.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 5th inst., says that an engineer and pontoon train had embarked thence for the Rio Grande.

Only 373 names were registered in Galveston as voters. The San Antonio *Express* states that 1,728 voters were registered in Bexar county.

Eleven marauders had been captured and given over to the civil authorities at San Antonio.

The bark B. Sewall, from Bath, Maine, for Galveston, with a cargo of hay and potatoes, was wrecked below Galveston December 26th. The captain and crew were saved.

Col. Charles Kessler has raised on his place in Heidelberg, Berks county, a crop of Japanese tobacco, from the seed imported by the United States Government. This tobacco is of the best and finest sort.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Market—Meeting of Louisiana Legislature—A New Party in Mexico—Investigation of the Bagdad Affair—Troops to be Mustered Out.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Arrived: The steamer Missouri, from New York, the ships Freedom and Victoria, from Liverpool.

Cotton dull and inactive; sales of 1,500 bales middling at 49c. Sugar more active; fair to prime 14¼@15¾c. Coffee—sales 1,800 sacks at 20c, gold. Flour in improved demand; superfine, $8. Freights steady; to Liverpool, 1-16; to New York by steam, 1¼. Gold, 141. New York checks one per cent. discount.

The adjourned session of the Legislature met to-day.

A new party has sprung up in Mexico called the Ortega faction, who hold commissions from Ortega, and refuse to recognize Crawford. Cortinas is said to belong to the party.

Colonel Lawrence Kip, of Sheridan's staff, who has been investigating the Bagdad affair, returned on Sunday morning.

Paymaster Fierce had arrived at Brazos with funds to pay off all troops in the Rio Grande district. A quartermaster disbursing officer also reached there to liquidate all claims against that department. A large number of colored troops are being mustered out, three regiments at Indianola. An order had been issued for the muster out of nearly all of General Clark's command on the Rio Grande, about four companies. Black soldiers are doing provost duty in Bagdad, at the solicitation of the American citizens, and no one can leave the town without a pass from the headquarters of the United States forces at Bagdad, Mexico.

Gen. Crawford, Col. Edgar, District Adjutant and Governor Leon, of Tamaulipas, have arrived here *en route* for Washington.

The *Times'* Brownsville correspondent says that Cortinas now occupies Bagdad with about two hundred men.

It is understood that General Weitzel disapproves the action of our officers in the recapture of Bagdad, and already has arrested some. All heavy ordnance has been ordered from Brazos to Brownsville.

Col. Hawks, agent of Adams' Express, was robbed of fifteen hundred dollars in silver, by some of Gen. Clark's command. Preparations of a belligerent character continue both at Brownsville and Matamoras.

The *Ranchero* says Caval has issued a proclamation to his soldiers, advising them to submit to Imperial authority, rather than unite in a filibustering expedition with the Yankees.

STATE ITEMS.

In the contested election case of Weaver vs. Given, candidates for City Commissioner of Philadelphia, Mr. Given has filed an answer in which he claims that, admitting 570 fraudulent votes for himself, there are over 1,600 fraudulent votes for Mr. Weaver, thereby leaving him a clear majority of 1,100.

Dr. I. D. Warring, a well known physician at Pithole City, was arrested there on Saturday morning last, on complaint of his wife, charged with abandonment. From the evidence before the justice, it appeared that the Doctor had, three months ago, married a young lady of wealth and respectability for her money, and had ever since been leading an abandoned life, using his wife's money for the benefit of other women. He was, in default of $1,000 bail, sent to jail to await his trial.

The following is a list of the Pennsylvania soldiers (paroled prisoners) who were lost at sea last April, in the steamship General Lyon: M. Robbins, 11th Pa.; W. Williams, 142d Pa.; C. Cox, 191st Pa.; J. Winbress, 2d Pa.; H. Ely, 7th Pa. Reserves; F. Christian, 101st Pa.; D. McDonel, 10th Pa.; G. H. Saumers, 9th Pa. Cav.; J. Sturs, 148th Pa.; J. Johnson, 18th Pa. Cav.; J. Gates, 101st Pa.; A. Cochrane, 190th Pa.; A. Norman, 2d Pa.; J. M. Bradley, 5th Pa. Cavalry.

The Altoona *Tribune* says:—"Within the past two weeks, suits have been entered up against Samuel I. Fries, by nearly all the persons who went into the oil companies formed by him last spring. The charge against him is that he deceived them as to the price of the land. We know nothing about the merits or demerits of the case, but presume it will be ventilated in the Court House, at Hollidaysburg, next week. We understand that Mr. Fries has entered suit against his prosecutors, charging them with conspiracy.

Mrs. Rosaltha A. Shippey, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, has applied to the Legislature for a divorce from her husband, Charles H. Shippey, who she alleges is a deserter from the United States army. She asks for a divorce on the ground of his desertion and for the reason of his violation of his marital vows.

A bill has been offered in the House at Harrisburg, for the prevention of clandestine marriages. It makes any judge, mayor, alderman, justice of the peace, clergyman, notary public, or other person who *wilfully* performs the marriage ceremony between any persons under twenty-one years of age, liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The usual number of railroad passes are being distributed. It is rumored that one of our legislators intends offering a bill making it illegal for any railroad company to send such permits to either members or employees. If such a bill was passed it would relieve the gentleman who represent the different districts of a vast deal of trouble, as each is daily annoyed with applications for these gratuities from their constituents. One letter was received in which the writer asked for four 'annuals.'"

Senator Bigham, of Allegheny county, is about offering a joint resolution in the Senate, appropriating a certain sum of money for the purchase of a painting to be placed in the capitol, and representing one or more of the thrilling scenes in the battle of Gettysburg. Our State is sadly in want of paintings representing battles and also important occurrences in which the sons of Pennsylvania have participated.

Samuel D. Young, Esq., Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died on Friday at Harrisburg. He had been seriously ill for a long time, had served in that position for three or four years, and proved a worthy officer.

It is understood by a late ruling of Judge Sharswood, of the Philadelphia District, that a majority of the persons living together as husbands and wives in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, were never legally married. This decision is based upon an old law, enacted in 1701, declaring that "intention of marriage must be published in meeting, and posted on meeting houses before the ceremony can be legally performed," which the learned Judge declares to be still in force, having never been repealed. The statute has long been ignored, and whether it is safe to thus declare nine-tenths of the supposed marriages null and void, and their offspring illegitimate, remains to be seen.

SECRETARY HARLAN.—The Chicago *Republican* pays the following just compliment to one of the most capable and useful men in public life: The Hon. James Harlan was elected yesterday United States Senator from Iowa for six years from the 4th of March, 1867. This is Mr. Harlan's third election to this important office, and we presume that it will take no one by surprise. His services in the Senate have been of the highest value to the country. His eminent common sense, clear judgment, great industry, uncompromising honesty, perfect fidelity to principle, and democratic simplicity of character have given him as much weight in the Senate as with his constituents at home.

DIED:

KINDIG—On Monday morning, January 22d, 1866, FRANK M. KINDIG, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, East Liberty, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's stables, Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, at 12½ o'clock.

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A FOUR STORY WAREHOUSE,
In Commercial Row, Liberty street, three doors below Wayne street. Inquire at
NO. 240 LIBERTY STREET,
ja23 corner of Wood street.

HASHEESH,
HASHEESH, HASHEESH.
THE CELEBRATED
ORIENTAL VITALIZER,
AND
GENIAL NERVINE.
THE SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY of Boston, the only importers and manufacturers of the genuine Hasheesh Candy, now introduce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity a remedy which for ages has been known in eastern countries as the most potent for the cure of a multitude of diseases, and in the language of a celebrated Professor in the Calcutta Medical College, has for ages constituted the principal element in all the popular medicines among the Orientals.
The article now offered to the American public is the genuine Hasheesh Candy so vividly described by Bayard Taylor, and for centuries has been the theme of poets and philosophers, but owing to its remarkable and uncertain influence on the mind when taken in its crude state, and the exaggerated accounts given of it by enthusiastic tourists, a degree of distrust has heretofore existed on the part of the people of this country, as to its practical benefit as a popular medicine—and perhaps nothing has had a greater tendency to increase this distrust on the part of the most intelligent of our people than the course recently pursued by a certain New York concern, by offering to the public an utterly worthless preparation under the deceptive name of Hasheesh Candy, and at the same time catering to the morbid curiosity on the part of thousands to witness its effects as described in the Count of Monte Cristo and other similar authorities.
In preparing the genuine Hasheesh Candy, the exhilerating properties of the crude Hasheesh are modified by chemical combinations, thus rendering it a safe, pleasant and certain cure for
Coughs, Colds,
Neuralgia,
Asthma,
Low Spirits,
Nervousness,
AND ALL
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
N. B. Beware of a worthless article under a similar name, and purchase none without the imprint of the Sylvan Orient Company, 131 Washington street, Boston, on each box. Price 50 cents and $1 per box.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Wholesale Agents for Pennsylvania—Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., and McClarran & Co., Pittsburgh.
ja23-MTHAS

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrose" brands

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE QUESTION OF RESTORATION.

In our columns to-day will be found entire the speech of Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, on the question of restoration, and in defense of the President's policy. We intend to follow to-morrow or the next day with the rejoinder of Senator WADE, of Ohio. In giving the leading speeches on the great questions of the day, we place our readers in possession of arguments to assist them to settle their own convictions understandingly.

RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC INTERESTS.

Now that the great question of the preservation of the Union and the permanency of the Government is settled, attention is being attracted to minor abuses or encroachments on the rights or well being of the people. Most prominent among these are the exorbitant charges and extravagant assumptions of power by Railroad corporations in various parts of the country. It cannot be that so great a popular clamor as has been excited in some of the Western States is without cause, and there is little reason to doubt that when the people are so thoroughly aroused as they seem to be in Illinois and Iowa, the Railroad companies must succumb. In Illinois the outcry began among the farmers, who could not see the propriety of paying half the value of their crops to get them to market, but lately the merchants have also taken up the subject.

Some two hundred of the leading merchants and business men of Chicago have, "owing to the excited state of the public mind upon the subject of freight, railroad charges, and alleged combinations," addressed a letter to the presidents and managers of the companies centering in that city, asking some very pertinent questions. The following is question number six:

"6. What foundation exists for the statements that railroad officers are interested in the earnings or income of the elevators in our city, or the stock, earnings, or income of the various express, transportation companies, or steamboat lines upon routes leading to Chicago, thereby creating combinations that are causes of complaint?"

The Governor of Iowa in his message uses the following strong language, which indicates the state of the question within the limits of his jurisdiction:

"Experience has already sufficiently demonstrated the incapacity of existing lines of railroads for conveying our immense agricultural productions to the Eastern markets. And it is also equally clear that, whatever may be the capacity of these Eastern lines, their immoderate thirst for monopolizing the avenues of transportation, and their exorbitant charges for carrying stock and grain, render them formidable enemies to our agricultural prosperity. For this, the only permanent remedy is the establishment of competing lines. In this question the farmers of Iowa are deeply interested, and the time for prompt and decided measures upon their part has arrived."

"Immoderate thirst for monopolizing the avenues of transportation" seems to be a prevailing characteristic of railroad corporations everywhere, and woe be to the Commonwealth which gratifies their taste beyond the limit of prudence. At first the object of the corporations seeking the monopoly, is merely to increase the facilities for drawing money into their coffers in a legitimate way. Then the greed of gain leads to unreasonable exactions, and next, to render the people powerless to resist, they seek control of Legislatures. When grown sufficiently strong in money and patronage to do this, they do not long content themselves with the exercise of a merely negative power in excluding competitors, and holding their grasp on the purses of the people, but assume control of their political legislation also. The State of New Jersey has become a scoff and a by-word to the whole country in this manner. Its great railway monopoly fills the Legislative Halls to the extent of a majority by means of its money and patronage, and the legislation takes its complexion from the political views of the man who stands at the helm of the railroad machine. The Illinois Central Railroad bids fair to work out a similar destiny for the State in which it is located. For New Jersey there is yet hope, as the interference of the general Government will probably break the monopoly by enforcing a free passage across the State; but when the chains are fairly riveted on Illinois they will have to be worn. So large a combination of outside capital will be necessary to make successful competition, that its investment would not be warranted by the inducements. Of all forms of tyranny we can imagine hardly any which should be more repulsive to Americans or would be more corrupting and degrading in its influence, than that exercised by a great money-making private monopoly.

Pennsylvania, until within a very few years seemed fully alive to the danger of great railway monopolies. Her legislators carefully guarded the interests of the people by refusing to permit one railroad corporation to hold the stock or bonds of another. Had this policy been adhered to, no one corporation could ever acquire overruling power, and the interest of the others would be in some degree a safeguard against the encroachments of any one upon the functions of the legislative body.

We cannot, perhaps, better give force to the general drift of our views than by quoting the following timely words on the subject of monopolies from the message of President JOHNSON:

"Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free Government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies—the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

* * * * * * *

"It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be strongly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution."

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

It is the duty, as well as the clear interests of all our people, to develope the untold wealth of our country,—especially the rich gold, silver, and copper mines of our new territories. On their production in a large degree the *future real wealth* of our country. depends A project has been formed, and the "*Pittsburgh and Arizona Copper Co.*" is being organized in our city. The property of the Company, when fully developed, will produce over a quarter of a million of dollars net cash profits per year. The capital of the Company is fixed at $200,000; cash working capital $30,000.

Quite a large amount of the stock is already taken by Pittsburghers of influence, such as Alexander Bradley, Esq., G. T. Van Dorn, Esq., Jno. F. Jennings, Esq., Messrs. McElroy, Dickson, & Co., &c. As the property is not to be paid for till fully approved by the Company's Pittsburgh agent, and as the board of management will embrace some of our best and most reliable and prudent business men, we cheerfully recommend the Company to the favorable notice of the public. One of the subscription books can be found at the "Tradesmen's Bank," corner of First and Wood streets.

NEW LINES OF RIVER BOATS.—We learn from the St. Louis *Democrat* that parties representing ample capital for the purpose, are now visiting that city, Cincinnati and other points, with a view of purchasing a sufficient number of steamers to form a line between St. Louis and Dubuque. If vessels of the proper class cannot be found afloat, contracts will at once be made for building them.

The river interest is advancing at all points. [illegible]ably on no route is there a more promising [illegible] between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, [illegible] us pleasure to know that the attention [illegible]ists is being practically drawn to it.

COLORADO.—T[illegible] mitted in a short time [illegible] of Colorado will be asked for that will bring [illegible] legislation will be that new Commonwealth. [illegible] the resources of [illegible] between the branches of the Pa[illegible] rivalry tending from St. Louis, over the [illegible] railroad, ex[illegible] much facilitate and hasten the prepara[illegible], will [illegible] such enterprises as will develope the wo[illegible] for [illegible] valleys of the Western world.

RESTORATION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Relations of the States to the Federal Government.

President Johnson's Policy Defended.

The following is the speech of the Hon. James R. Doolittle, Senator from Wisconsin, delivered in the United States Senate on Wednesday, a synopsis of which we published on Friday:

"Mr. President, how many States constitute that great Republic which the world calls the United States of America? The President and those who think with him say thirty-six. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] and my colleague say twenty-five. Where are the eleven? Where is Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida and Texas? These eleven great States are larger, by thousands of square miles, than England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Germanic Confederation, including Austria and Prussia, all put together, as the table I hold in my hand shows:

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Area in square miles.		Area in square miles.	
England	50,922	Virginia	61,352
France	205,671	North Carolina	45,500
Spain and Portugal	219,491	South Carolina	28,000
Germanic Confederation, including Austria and Prussia	244,414	Georgia	58,000
		Alabama	50,722
		Mississippi	47,156
		Louisiana	41,255
		Arkansas	52,198
		Tennessee	45,000
		Florida	59,268
		Texas	237,504
	720,498		725,955

The eleven great States, with ten million people, which produced, annually, four million bales of cotton, and are capable of producing double that number, where are they, and what are they? That they once constituted a part of the States of this Union is certain. Do they now? That is the question. President Lincoln, during his administration, and President Johnson, and those who sustain their policy, say they do. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) the honorable member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) who oppose that policy, and to my sincere regret, my colleague, say they do not.

Before giving my views, I will notice what is sometimes said, that this question, namely, whether they are States in the Union under the Constitution, or are Territories, is a mere abstraction—an idea of no practical importance. While I yield to none in the desire to secure practical good and avoid practical evil, I cannot forget that ideas rule the world. They are the spiritual forces which bring on wars, lead in revolutions, and underlie every great movement in the scientific, religious, and political world. I need go no further to find an instance than to this great rebellion against the United States.

Two radical ideas—radically false, however—brought on the civil war, which has cost this nation more than half a million lives, and untold millions of treasure.

First, that States had a right to secede; and,
Second, that slavery is a blessing.

The surrender of those two ideas by the South is now the basis of permanent peace.

Sir, this question, whether those States are still States in the Union under the Constitution, or not, is no vain abstraction, no idea without immediate, practical, and most grave consequences.

Is it of no practical consequence whether, to adopt an amendment to the Constitution, it requires the ratification of twenty-seven or only of twenty-one States?

Is it of no practical importance whether eleven States, with their ten million people, shall be taxed and governed without representation? With less than one-third of that number of people our forefathers, because the Parliament of Great Britain, in which they had no representation, passed laws to tax them, declared the independence of these States.

Is it of no practical importance whether these eleven States and ten million people shall govern themselves under a republican form of State government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, or whether they shall be held as subject vassals, to be governed for an indefinite period by the unlimited will of Congress or by the sword?

Is it of no practical importance whether the flag of our country, for which half a million have laid down their lives, and which bears thirty-six stars as an emblem of a Union of thirty-six States, speaks a nation's truth, or is a monstrous falsehood?

These and many like questions are involved in this discussion, and depend upon the answer to the first.

It is, therefore, in my judgment, a question of the first magnitude; a question which must be met; a question which neither men nor parties can avoid or put aside. It demands and will have an answer. It is a question, too, upon which there is and there can be no compromise and no neutrality. They are States in the Union under the Constitution, or they are not. We must affirm the one or the other. We must stand upon one side, supporting the Lincoln and Johnson policy, maintaining the Union of the States under the Constitution to be unbroken, or we must take our stand with the Senator from Massachusetts upon the other, and maintain that the Union is broken; that secession is a success and not a failure, so far at least as to withdraw eleven States from the Union or reduce eleven States to the territorial condition.

First, I call to mind the language of President Lincoln's proclamation of December 8, 1863. In that he said:

"I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares 'that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.'"

The policy thus announced was entered upon at once in the States of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. It received the unanimous support of every member of his Cabinet. While that great man was always open to conviction, and ready to hear the suggestions of others, he became more and more settled and firm in his convictions as to the wisdom of that policy from the date of that proclamation down to the very day of his death.

Sir, on the 11th of April last he spoke to the people of Washington. It was on the occasion of the illumination, but three days before his assassination. The great army of the rebellion had surrendered. He had himself visited Richmond, where, from the very house occupied by Jefferson Davis, he had, from time to time, telegraphed the gladdening news of victory upon victory to a rejoicing people. He had returned from the chief seat of the rebellion to the capital of the Union, bringing with him, as the spoils of victory, not gold nor crowns, nor jewels, but the "broken chains of four million slaves." In that hour of triumph, in that moment of supreme exaltation, he could not refrain, when invited, from appearing before the people to add to the general joy. Among other things he said:—

"We meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army gave hope of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a national thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parceled out with others. I myself was near the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you; but no part of the honor, for plan or execution, is mine. To General Grant, his skillful officers and brave men, all belongs."

* * * * * * *

"In the annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, (as the phrase goes,) which I promised, if adopted by any State, should be acceptable to and sustained by the Executive Government of the nation." * * * * *

"This plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet, and distinctly approved by every member of it." * * * * "Every part and parcel of plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana."

The Senate will remember that Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet then consisted of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State; Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury and now Chief Justice; Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War; Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Blair, then Postmaster General, and Mr. Bates, then Attorney General. Let us remember each and every one of those men approved every part and parcel of that policy. I read still further from this last great speech, in which he gave, in more forcible language, the reasons which made him adhere to and cherish that policy up to the time of his death:

"Some twelve thousand voters in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union; assumed to be the rightful political power of the State; held elections; organized a free government; adopted a free State constitution, giving the benefit of public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. Their Legislature has already voted to ratify the constitutional amendment, recently passed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union, and to perpetual freedom in the States—committed to the very things, and nearly all the things, the nation wants—and they ask the nation's recognition and its assistance to make good that committal.

"Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in effect say to the white man, 'You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you.' To the black we say, 'This cup of liberty, which these, your old masters, hold to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined way, when, where and how.' If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both to white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have, so far, been unable to perceive it.

"If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new Government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of the twelve thousand to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success. The colored man, too, seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring, to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise. Will he not attain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new Government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. * * * *

"I repeat the question: 'Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relations with the Union sooner by sustaining or by discarding her new State Government?' What has been said of Louisiana will apply generally to other States."

Sir, I have given you his own words. I would to God they could be read again and again in the hearing of every American citizen. They come to us as his dying legacy upon the great problem of the hour. They state the important fact that this policy was entered upon by him with the full approbation of every member of his Cabinet as to every part and parcel of that policy.

I repeat, and ask the Senate and the country to hear, we have Mr. Lincoln's positive testimony that Mr. Seward approved in general and in detail of it; Mr. Chase approved it and every part and parcel of it; Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles also, who still remain in the Cabinet, fully and cordially approved.

And now, sir, I propose to show you that a higher tribunal than Congress, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the President and his Cabinet, approved and sustained that policy. The loyal people of the United States, represented at Baltimore, approved it by the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. And, as if to make the indorsement of this part of Mr. Lincoln's policy more emphatic, Mr. Johnson was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, the very man of all others who had for a long time been engaged in the great work of reconstructing civil government in the State of Tennessee, upon the basis of that policy. It was objected by some in that convention as it is here, that Tennessee had no right to representation, but on motion of the distinguished ex-Senator from New York, [Preston King] now no more, her delegates were admitted. One of her sons, in spite of the objection of Thaddeus Stevens, that he was from a foreign State, at war with the United States, and therefore an alien enemy, was nominated for Vice President. By those nominations that policy was sustained by the convention.

The election came on. That policy and the Administration which proclaimed it, and the convention which indorsed it, were sustained by the people of the United States.

Next to the great work of crushing the military power of the rebellion, this policy of reconstruction was dearer to Mr. Lincoln and more cherished by him than any other. No sooner had the burden of his soul been lifted, no sooner had he seen the surrender of the great army of the rebellion, than in the fulness and gladness of his soul he made haste to give to the people his views upon the next great theme, reconstruction. I have just read them in your hearing.

The Senator from Massachusetts may denounce them as puerile and wanting in statesmanship. But there they are, and there they will remain forever, the farewell address of Abraham Lincoln to the people of the United States upon this subject of reconstruction.

That Mr. Johnson, upon whom the office of President fell by the death of Mr. Lincoln, should substantially pursue the policy begun by his predecessor, was, therefore, not only natural, but by the logic of events almost a necessity. How could he do otherwise? Suddenly, in a moment, as in the twinkling of an eye, the load is thrown from Mr. Lincoln's shoulders upon him; his great responsibility and his duty, and why not his cherished policy? He was surrounded by the same Cabinet. Who would expect them to advise any other policy?

That policy has been fully entered upon, and in some States the work really done. Mr. Johnson had himself long been engaged in that work, in aiding Mr. Lincoln to realize it in Tennessee. Besides, the Convention at Baltimore had sustained it. The great Union party, which re-elected Mr. Lincoln as President and made Mr. Johnson Vice President, had indorsed it and sustained it triumphantly at the election.

Mr. Johnson could not abandon it without reversing the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration. That policy was advised by every member of the Cabinet, including, as I have stated, among other names, the very distinguished names of Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Welles, still members of the Cabinet, and of Mr. Chase, the Chief Justice, who, just from the bedside of the dying President, administered to Mr. Johnson the oath of his high office. How could he recall that last speech and look upon the dead body of his predecessor; how could he look upon the faces of the Chief Justice, as he swore him into office, and of those men in the Cabinet, all of whom had approved every part and parcel of that policy, and upon whom alone he could then rely for counsel and support in the most trying and difficult crisis through which any man was ever called to pass; how, I repeat, could he look upon all those surroundings, and then deliberately abandon the cherished policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, trample upon the advice of the old members of his Cabinet, as well as of the Chief Justice himself; abandon his well-known convictions of duty; falsify his own record, and betray the great Union party which nominated and elected him, in the contingency which had happened, to be the President of the United States? Had he done so, the whole country would have cried out against him, and with reason. In and out of Congress, men might then have denounced him for betraying the public confidence, and especially for betraying the party that elected him. His Cabinet would have remonstrated against it. The last great speech of Mr. Lincoln, like a voice from the grave, "an angel trumpet-tongued," would plead against it. And, more than all, the President would, in my judgment, have been what Mr. Johnson was never known to be, false to his own convictions of duty.

I put aside, therefore, as not worthy of consideration the suggestions sometimes made that Mr. Johnson, by adhering to his policy of reconstruction, is ready to betray the Union cause, or the great measures of the Union party.

Having thus stated the question, and shown the grounds occupied by Mr. Lincoln, and that Mr. Johnson is substantially pursuing his policy, I return to the main question, and will state, as briefly as I can, the grounds upon which I stand, and give my support to what I call the Lincoln-Johnson policy of reconstruction.

Where are those eleven States, and what is their situation?

And first, where are they?

In this Union, under the Constitution, or not? That they once were in the Union all concede. If they have gone out from this Union it must have been by one or more of the three ways:

First, by the way of peaceful secession, by voting or resolving themselves out; or,
Second, by successful revolution, by fighting their way out, to a separate independence; or,
Third, they have been put out by the act of Congress.

There is not, and never has been, any other way or ways conceived or stated than one or more of these three.

Strong men of the South have maintained that the first way was always open to them. They asserted the right of peaceful secession. It was always met, however. It was overpowered by the logic of Mr. Webster in this body, and resisted by the iron will of Andrew Jackson during his administration.

It has often been reasserted in this body since I became a member, and as often met and refuted. In their folly and madness, from the decision here, and before the people, the South appealed to arms to discuss the same question on the field of battle. They tried the second way—namely, by way of revolution—to cut their way out with the sword. That for a time they made fearful progress in that direction no one denies. But did they succeed? No man, North or South, dare affirm it.

No, sir, no.

Thanks to that Almighty Being who rules the universe, the great generals were found at last capable of organizing and wielding our immense forces. Grant and Sherman, and Thomas and Sheridan, and the great officers and brave men under their command, crushed the rebellion, wrenched the sword from the hand of revolution, and then, in the last tribunal known to mankind, in an appeal to the God of battles, by the *ultima ratio regum*, decided, and in such a way as to leave no doubt in any sane mind, North or South, that no State can go out of this Union by the way of peaceable secession, nor by the way of successful revolution. They neither have the right nor the power to do so.

It remains to consider the only other way, the third way, which, for brevity, I will call, with no disrespect to my honorable friend from Massachusetts, the SUMNER WAY FOR STATES TO GO OUT OF THE UNION, namely, by act of Congress.

At the funeral ceremonies here, upon the death of Judge Collamer, he took occasion to announce his theory of disunion, awarding, in great measure, honor, if honor it be, to the deceased of separating the rebel States from the Union.

I quote his words:

"The great act of July 13, 1861, which gave to the war for the suppression of the rebellion its first congressional sanction and invested the President with new powers, was drawn by him. It was he that set in motion the great ban, not yet lifted, by which the rebel States were shut out from the communion of the Union. This is a landmark in our history, and it might be properly known by the name of its author, as 'Collamer's statute.'"

Upon such funeral occasions it belongs to each Senator to indulge for himself what he shall say. It is a matter of taste. But one thing seems to me certain; whatever may be said at a funeral, it is no proper time to make a reply, and thus bring on debate. I, therefore, remained silent. I yield to no man in a profound regard for the memory and character of that really great and good man, Judge Collamer, and I intend now to do what my heart prompted me to do then, but which a sense of the proprieties of the occasion compelled me to forego, namely, to defend the statute which he drew, and the Congress which enacted it, the President who approved it, as well as himself, from this charge, that this law has opened a way, or that he, or Congress, or the President intended to open a way by which any State could go out, or be thrust out, from this Union of States under the Constitution.

Sir, Congress, under the Constitution, has power to admit new States into this Union. Congress has no power to expel old States, or to open a way for them to go out; and no man knew better than Judge Collamer that Congress had no such power. He could not have intended to draw such an act without violating his oath to support the Constitution. However lightly some may speak of the obligations of that oath, he was not one of those. He was a radical in the high and noble sense of the term, because he was radically right, radically firm, and radically true to his convictions toward God and toward man.

On one occasion he said:

"I do not know how other members of the Senate look upon the obligation of their oath to support the Constitution of the United States. To me it is an oath registered in heaven as well as upon earth, and there is no necessity that, in my estimation, will justify me in the breach of it. I think those men who are now risking their lives upon the high places of the field to support the Constitution are not to be treated in this Hall by us with the concession that we are ready, if the necessity calls for it, to break it. All that our rebel enemies are engaged in is the overthrow of the Constitution, and all that we are contending for is its maintenance and preservation."

Now, I will not say that the Senator from Massachusetts in the form of seeming praise intended to do any injustice to his name; it was rather to bring, if possible, that great name to the support of his favorite theory. But the effect of what he said would, in my judgment, if accepted, be the greatest possible dishonor; that while Judge Collamer knew that the Constitution gave no right to the States to secede, and gave no right to Congress to expel them or to open a way for them to withdraw from the Union, he, in violation of his oath to support the Constitution, drew this act of July 13, 1861, for the purpose of shutting eleven great States and ten million people out from this Union under the Constitution. And now, sir, let us look into that statute. It is the fifth section, if any, which clothes the President with this power to expel States from the Union.

How any such power can be found in the language of that section is to me beyond comprehension. The idea which inspired the pen that drew it, so far from being that those States were outside the Union or ought to be placed outside this Union, was directly the opposite, namely, that the people of those States were in the Union, owing allegiance to the Constitution because they were in the Union; that they were struggling to cast off that allegiance by going out from the Union, and that a new war power should be placed by Congress in the hands of the President for the very purpose of forcing them to remain in the Union and resume their allegiance to it, and for no other purpose. That statute was not drawn to shut those States out, but to shut them in the Union; to close every avenue by which supplies could reach them, until the President turning against them the sword, by which they undertook to cut their way out of the Union, should crush all armed resistance and compel the inhabitants to come under the flag and acknowledge once more their allegiance to the Union. What is its language? After certain recitals, it declares:

"Then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President by proclamation to declare that the inhabitants of such State or States, or any section or part thereof where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and thereupon, all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the *rest of the United States* shall cease and be unlawful, *so long as such condition of hostility shall continue*;" with a proviso allowing the President in his discretion to license such intercourse as he might think most conducive to the public interest, under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We notice, first of all, the authority here given is not to declare certain States out of the Union, but to declare their inhabitants in a state of insurrection. Pray, what is an insurrection but an uprising in arms of people against their own Government, an effort to cast off allegiance they owe to it? It is clear, therefore, that if they were not in this Union, they could not make an insurrection against it. Could the people of Nova Scotia or New Mexico make an insurrection against the United States? Because they were in this Union is the very ground and the only ground upon which they could be in insurrection at all.

Again, sir, that statute which gave to the President a new war power, by its very terms was to cease with the war necessity. It was a power to stop commercial intercourse, in order to prevent our own citizens from feeding, clothing, and arming the rebellion, which our armies went to put down. When that work was done, the necessity for non-intercourse was gone; and, by the very terms of the act, all power under it was to cease with the cessation of hostility.

But I do not rest here. That statute was passed on the 13th of July, 1861, just about one week before the battle of Bull Run. We shall never forget that day! Our army, though successful in the morning, became panic stricken in the afternoon, and came back upon Washington in disorder, utterly demoralized; and members of Congress, too, who went out exulting with "On to Richmond!" "the races" of fleeing rebels, came fleeing home themselves from the field of disaster.

As soon after that battle as the members of Congress could conveniently assemble, in that hour of deep humiliation to us all, a resolution passed both Houses of Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring our purpose in the prosecution of this war, and especially the determination of Congress in relation to the *status* and rights of the Southern States. In that hour of defeat, which humbled us before the nations and before the Supreme Ruler of the world, Congress, almost unanimously in both Houses, declared—

"That this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

This, bear in mind, was after the passage of the Collamer statute, and within two weeks after. It is the later, the more solemn, and the more explicit declaration of the intention of Congress, in carrying on the war.

The Senator from Massachusetts says that statute intended to put eleven States out of this Union. Certainly the statute says no such thing. He must infer it. He rests upon inference only; while this resolution, twelve days afterward, in express terms declares the intention of Congress to keep them in the Union, "to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." By these words, and none can be stronger, Congress in express terms excludes the possibility of that inference. It does more; it rejects his whole theory of disunion. We expelled Bright, of Indiana, for writing a letter to Jefferson Davis, styling him "President of the Confederate States," thus, while a Senator, acknowledging the Confederacy, and sympathizing with the secessionists in arms.

Had the Senator from Massachusetts, on the 25th of July, 1861, when we passed that resolution to which I have referred, as to the *status* of the Southern States and the purpose of Congress in prosecuting the war to put down the insurrection, risen in his place here and declared that the Union was dissolved; that Congress, by the Collamer statute, had put eleven of the States out of the Union; that the war was not to be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering, holding, and governing those eleven States and ten millions of people for an indefinite period of time, not as States under the Constitution, but as conquered provinces, and without representation, to be governed by the unlimited power of Congress, or by the sword, as Territories, I do not say that any action would have been taken against him personally, for his rights as a Senator would have been his protection; and, more than that, the sincerity of his unquestioned patriotism would have shielded him; but, I say, that if he had then avowed that doctrine, and been made amenable for the guilt of his theory, he would have been expelled from the Senate as a secessionist, at least a disunionist, for certainly such a theory, announced then, would have given aid and comfort to the rebellion at home, and moral power to its friends abroad.

It will be remembered that resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. Johnson, the present President of the United States, who was then, and for a long time afterward remained a Senator from the State of Tennessee, and that, too, long after the Collamer statute, according to the Senator's theory, had placed Tennessee outside the Union. What! Tennessee represented in the Union, and at the same time outside the Union? Dead, and yet alive?

But some may say that resolution passed Congress too soon after the battle of Bull Run to be taken as conclusive upon this question.

I will refer to other acts of Congress if possible still stronger.

The Constitution says:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers."

Under what authority, Congress, after the passage of the Collamer statute, did both—apportioned both direct taxes and representatives among the several States, including the Southern as well as the Northern and Western States of this Union. I read from the eighth section of the act of August, 1861:

"*And be it further enacted*, That a direct tax of $20,000,000 be, and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be, and is hereby apportioned to the States respectively, and in manner following:

To the State of Maine	$428,826 00
To the State of New Hampshire	218,462 66⅔
To the State of Vermont	211,068 00
To the State of Massachusetts	824,581 33⅓
To the State of Rhode Island	116,963 66⅔
To the State of Connecticut	308,214 00
To the State of New York	2,603,918 66⅔
To the State of New Jersey	450,134 00
To the State of Pennsylvania	1,946,719 33⅓
To the State of Delaware	74,683 33⅓
To the State of Maryland	436,823 33⅓
To the State of Virginia	937,550 66⅔
To the State of North Carolina	576,194 66⅔
To the State of South Carolina	363,570 66⅔
To the State of Georgia	584,367 33⅓
To the State of Alabama	529,313 33⅓
To the State of Mississippi	413,084 66⅔
To the State of Louisiana	385,886 66⅔
To the State of Ohio	1,567,089 33⅓
To the State of Kentucky	713,695 33⅓
To the State of Indiana	904,875 33⅓
To the State of Illinois	1,146,551 33⅓
To the State of Missouri	761,127 33⅓
To the State of Kansas	71,743 33⅓
To the State of Arkansas	261,886 00
To the State of Michigan	501,763 33⅓
To the State of Florida	77,522 66⅔
To the State of Texas	355,106 66⅔
To the State of Iowa	452,088 00
To the State of Wisconsin	519,688 66⅔
To the State of California	254,538 66⅔
To the State of Minnesota	108,524 00
To the State of Oregon	35,140 66⅔

Sir, the question I put in the beginning, where are those eleven States? is answered here by Congress. I find them all "included within this Union," to use the language of the Constitution, for the purpose of direct taxation. Every one of those eleven are found there, and are taxed by name as States within the Union, Virginia, as well as New York; Arkansas, by the side of Michigan; Florida and Texas by that of Iowa and Wisconsin. Direct taxes and representation go together.

Has Congress spoken upon the subject of representation? Most certainly.

By an act approved the 4th of March, 1862, which by its terms was not to take effect till March 4, 1863, Congress apportioned the Representatives upon the basis that those eleven Southern States were still States in the Union, with their right to representation unimpaired. By that act, modifying former acts, Congress apportioned Representatives to the several States in this Union as follows:

To Alabama	7	To Mississippi	5
To Arkansas	3	To Missouri	9
To California	3	To Nevada	1
To Connecticut	4	To New Hampshire	3
To Delaware	1	To New Jersey	5
To Florida	1	To New York	31
To Georgia	7	To North Carolina	7
To Illinois	13	To Ohio	19
To Indiana	11	To Oregon	1
To Iowa	6	To Pennsylvania	24
To Kansas	1	To Rhode Island	2
To Kentucky	9	To South Carolina	6
To Louisiana	4	To Tennessee	8
To Maine	5	To Texas	2
To Maryland	5	To Vermont	3
To Massachusetts	10	To Virginia	8
To Michigan	6	To West Virginia	3
To Minnesota	2	To Wisconsin	6

That law is still in force. Under that law the present House of Representatives was chosen; under that law the present House is organized; under that law those eleven States of the South have just as much right to representation as the other twenty-five.

Whether those States are in a condition to choose Representatives, and whether they have chosen right representatives, are questions I will discuss hereafter. I now speak only of their right to have Representatives under the existing law of Congress.

Thus, by the action of Congress in apportioning direct taxes and representation—those two fundamentals in republican government—the *status* of those eleven States as States included within this Union is declared and acted upon.

Once more, by the act of the 7th of June, 1862, amended as late as February, 1863, Congress, in the ninth section, provided that the tax commissioners in insurrectionary districts, after bidding in for the United States lands sold for unpaid taxes, should, in the name of the United States, enter upon and take possession of the same, and lease the same "until the said rebellion and insurrection in said State shall be put down, and the civil authority of the United States established, and until the people of said State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to be announced by the proclamation of the President." And the twelfth section provides "that the proceeds of the said leases and sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, one-fourth of which shall be paid over to the Governor of said State," "when such insurrection shall be put down, and the people shall elect a Legislature and State officers who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such fact shall be proclaimed by the President, for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of said State, or for such other purpose as said State may direct."

Congress here declares in these sections, not that the States are outside the Union, not that they have lost their rights in the Union, but recognizing the insurrection in these States, declares four things:

1. The intention of Congress to put down the insurrection and re-establish the civil authority in these States.
2. When the insurrection is put down, the people of these States have the right to elect their Legislature, Governor, and State officers.
3. When the people elect them, and they take their oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the President is by law required to issue his proclamation to that effect. And
4. After the issue of such proclamation, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to pay over certain moneys to the Governor of the State, to be disposed of as the STATE MAY DIRECT.

The law is in force now; is still the supreme law of the land. Its language demonstrates with complete certainty—a certainty which excludes all doubt—that, in the judgment of Congress, those eleven States are still States in this Union under the Constitution.

Having shown those States to be in the Union under the Constitution, I now inquire, what is their true situation? What rights have they? and what duties devolve on them?

To answer these important questions let us inquire, what constitutes a State?

"A STATE, in the meaning of public law, is a complete or self-sufficient body of persons united together in one community for the defense of their rights. It has affairs and interests; it deliberates and becomes a moral person, having understanding and will, and is susceptible of obligations and laws."

All the great writers on public law agree in this.

"In a more limited sense the word State sometimes expresses merely the positive or actual organization of the legislative, executive or judicial powers; thus the actual government is designated sometimes by the name of State."

This distinction between what constitutes a State in the meaning of public law, and the word State as sometimes used to designate the form of its government, is just as clear as the distinction between a man and the garment he wears. In the Declaration of Independence this great distinction between the State, the body politic, which constitutes the State, and the form of its government, between "the people" whose right it is "to alter or to abolish" their "form of government," and "instituting a new government," "organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," is most clearly recognized. The State, the people, the body politic, "institute, alter, or abolish their form of government." Despotism sometimes treats the body-politic, the State, the people, as if the people were made for the government, and confounds the State with its ruling organization. Not so under the Declaration of Independence, under our republican system. Here the form of government is but an agency to serve the State. Legislatures, judges, and executive officers are servants and not masters. I repeat, under the old despotism the form of government was organized to put all power in the monarch, who sometimes claimed to be the State itself. It was Louis XIV. who said, "*L'Etat, c'est moi!*" I am the State. But the people of France, THE STATE, decapitated this despotic assumption in the person of one of his successors. James I. asserted the same absolutism, and the people of England, THE STATE, did the same thing when it brought Charles I. to the block. It proved to be a very sad mistake in those crowned heads thus to ignore this distinction between the State and its accidents, between the body-politic itself and a mere form of government, which they, in their absolutism, assumed themselves to be.

The distinction, as it seems to me, is sometimes lost sight of among us, and is the occasion of difference of views on the subject of reconstruction. I may be pardoned, therefore, if I dwell still longer on this important point.

I have shown that in view of public law nothing can be more clear than that a State does not consist of the form of its government. That is one of its accidents. That may be democratic, aristocratic or theocratic; it may be military; it may be republican, despotic or monarchical. It may have any one of these forms, or a mixed one, and yet it is a State. It may change its government every year, as a tree casts its foliage. The State no more consists of its form of government than a man consists of the garment in which he is clothed. He may change that every day, he may be stripped of any garment whatever, but still the man remains; and for a State to change its form, or, for the time being, to be stripped of all form of government, no more destroys its existence than is a man destroyed when he takes off one coat to put on another, or is stripped entirely of his garments.

Nor is a State destroyed by the declaration of martial law in it, nor by war unless conquered by a foreign power, or dismembered by revolution, and made into two or more States. To be invaded does not destroy it, if it expel the invader. To be torn by civil war, "and even drenched in fraternal blood," does not destroy it either, unless the final issue of arms is against it.

Take the case of Mexico; once a part of the Spanish empire; then a republic; then an empire; again a republic, and then a military dictatorship; once more a republic; in danger now of being usurped by an Austrian monarch, under the protectorate of Napoleon.

But, under all these different forms of government, despotic, republican, military, or imperial, it is the same State. Times without number it has been in civil war, in revolution, almost in anarchy. Its existence as a State, however, still remains; and its rights as a State, among the nations, and especially to choose its own rulers and form of government, remain unimpaired.

Let us now inquire what constitutes a State in this Union, under the Constitution? I answer, the same things which constitute a State not in this Union, except so far as its rights, powers, and soverignty are limited by the Constitution of the United States. Under that the United States has entire and absolute sovereignty over all external affairs; over all relations with foreign Powers. The United States has also paramount and absolute sovereignty over all internal affairs committed to it by the Constitution. The State has a limited sovereignty over its domestic affairs and interests. I say limited sovereignty, because an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which three-fourths of all the States can adopt at any time, will still further abridge the rights and powers reserved to the States, and thus give additional powers to the United States. Subject to these limitations, however, States in this Union have all the essential attributes, rights, and powers of States not in this Union.

One of the limitations upon those rights is that it shall have no power to organize any State government not republican in form, while it may adopt any form of republican government. And the same distinction between a State and its government is clearly recognized in the clause of the Constitution which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." We see by this language a "State in this Union" is one thing; the form of its government another and different thing. Recognizing the right of a State, under the law of nations, to put on or put off its form of government, it was thought essential to the more perfect union of these States under the Constitution to restrict this power of the State over its form of government so far as to deny its right to put on any other than a republican one. And, therefore, when conspiracy and rebellion attempts it, or when usurpation succeeds in doing so, in any State in this Union, the United States not only has the right, but is bound to intervene against such usurpation, and restore to the State a republican form of State government.

And now, what are the facts? Two radical ideas in the cotton States—radically false, however—namely, that the States had a right to secede, and that slavery was a blessing, and had been so long advocated by the statesmen, press, schools and clergy of those States, that a large portion of their people, both men and women, came to believe in them. These ideas became a part of their political and religious faith. That alone explains the desperate valor and obstinacy displayed by them in this struggle.

Those ideas, like a contagion, pervaded the cotton States, and took deep root in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky—not to the same extent, however. From conviction, by persuasion, through sympathy or fear, or force, many of the people—not a majority, however—of the Gulf States followed the lead of their chief conspirators, and were plunged by them headlong into rebellion. Most of the persons exercising the functions of State government, the functionaries from choice, force or interest, joined it also, and thereby the State governments, as organized, were dominated by the rebellion and made to do its work. It was a usurpation.

In that work they went further, and endeavored to establish a confederation of States as an independent power among the nations of the earth. As all these proceedings were in violation of the Constitution, and legally null and void, the United States was bound to treat them as such, and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution.

The rebellion appealed to the sword. Had the rebellion succeeded it would have become a revolution, and whether right or wrong, the separation of those States, and the overthrow of the Constitution in those States would have become an accomplished fact. But the rebellion was not successful. To attempt and to succeed is one thing; to attempt and to fail is another. In the one case it is suppressed insurrection; in the other a successful revolution, in which a new power is born into the family of nations. Like the bonds of the Confederate debt, payable only after the United States shall recognize its independence, the Confederacy itself can have no existence until its independence is secured. The whole question turns on success or failure, victory or defeat.

But here arises another and entirely different question: What effect did the rebellion and our overcoming it have upon the functions of the so-called Confederacy and of the State Governments? The functions of the Confederacy, with the confederation itself, were utterly overthrown. It was a complete collapse. Under the Constitution it never had any validity. It was always null and void—an illegality; more, sir, a crime. It rested not upon its right, but upon its sword. When that was taken it vanished. And all that remains to the great conspirators are the disappointed hopes and hideous dreams, unrealized, of madness, folly and ambition.

But what effect did the rebellion have during its existence upon the forms of government, upon the persons exercising the functions of government, and upon the laws themselves existing before the rebellion in these States? I answer, generally, the rebellion from the beginning was an attempt at revolution, to dissolve the allegiance of those States and their people to the Constitution of the United States, and to transfer that allegiance to the new confederation of States and for the time being just such changes were made in their form of government and functionaries and laws as would aid that object, and no more.

Bear in mind, the rebellion did not contemplate destroying these States or reducing them into Territories at all. The prominent idea was or pretended to be to save to the States greater rights and powers and sovereignty than were conceded to them in the Union under the Federal Constitution, one of which was this right of State secession.

The whole purpose of the rebellion was to transfer the allegiance of those States from the Union to the confederation of the South. Our whole purpose was to prevent that, and to save those States in the Union, and compel them and their people to acknowledge their allegiance to it.

We struggled to save the States in a more perfect Union under our Constitution.

They struggled to save the States with greater rights and powers in the confederation.

Upon this the war was made by them, and upon that issue it went on until the end.

Neither party belligerent sought to destroy, but to save the States.

Neither party sought to destroy, but to save a republican form of government in each of those States.

Neither party sought to take from the people of those States the right to choose their Governors and Legislatures, and to have their own judicial officers, nor to take away the right of representation in the National Government.

But the real issue was whether these officers would bear allegiance to the Federal Union or to the rebel confederacy. Neither party struggled to take from the people of those States their right to govern themselves, under their own State laws—which, after all, is republican government—nor to disturb the great body of those State laws. Except in so far as they aided the Union or the rebel cause, neither sought to make any change, or claimed the right to make any, whatever. It is true that slavery, to defend which was the avowed object of the rebellion, and which became during the war the chief support of its armies, was put directly in issue. It was the corner stone of their confederacy; and when the confederacy fell, its corner-stone was of course buried in its ruins. I can affirm, then, that neither the State nor its government, neither its office of Governor, its Legislature, nor its judiciary, were, during the rebellion, sought to be destroyed or changed in any manner by either belligerent party, any further than it bore upon the question of allegiance upon one side, or to the rebel confederacy upon the other, and to the existence or the destruction of slavery.

But for slavery, and questions growing out of it, and ambitions and ideas fostered by it, there never would have been any rebellion at all.

No change was sought in the *status* of the States, in the forms of their governments or in their laws, except for or on account of slavery alone.

Take the case of Georgia, the empire State of the South. Did the rebellion attempt to destroy the State? Not at all. It did attempt to dissolve all relations with the United States and transfer them to the rebellious confederacy; to throw off allegiance to the Federal Constitution, and come under the Confederate Constitution; in short, to take Georgia, as a State, out of the Union and put it into another Union, in a new confederation. Had the rebellion succeeded, would the State of Georgia have been destroyed? It would certainly have ceased to be a State in this Union, but it would have still existed as a powerful State, not as a Territory, in its new political relations. The great body of its constitution would remain the same; the great body of its civil and criminal laws the same as before the rebellion. All the laws on contracts, bargain, sale, and conveyance of real estate; all the laws concerning real or personal estate; the laws of marriage; the family relations; and generally all the rights and remedies affecting persons and property and personal liberty would have remained the same. No effort was made materially to change them. The only effect, in case the rebellion had succeeded, would have been to make Georgia a State outside of this Union, a State in another Union.

Now that the rebellion has utterly failed to put the State of Georgia into a new union, did the attempt to do so, and the crushing of that attempt, put Georgia as a State out of the Union? or destroy Georgia as a State in the Union? or reduce Georgia from a State in this Union to a Territory? This seems to be the view advocated by my colleague in his elaborate and able speech on this resolution. It is due to him and to the important questions involved that I give some further attention to this part of the subject.

I shall not go over the ground I have already trod; I will only observe that it is beyond belief to suppose that the people of the State of Georgia themselves ever intended to reduce themselves from the condition of a State to the condition of a Territory. The ruling idea, their intensest wish, was to exalt the State and make its sovereignty paramount. It was with them a passion. It became their frenzy. The United States had no such purpose either.

I have already shown you that by all the legislation of Congress, by every proclamation of the President, neither Congress nor the President ever held any other language than what was expressed in the last clause of the resolution of July 24, 1861, that our purpose was to maintain the "supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired."

But to pursue the case of Georgia a little further. While, as I have shown, neither party belligerent sought to destroy, and both sought to save and to hold the State of Georgia, the one as a State in this Union, and the other as a State in the rebel confederation, did the issue of arms, which decided it should not be a State in the confederation, and should remain under the supremacy of the Constitution, reduce Georgia to the territorial condition, against her own wish and the avowed purpose of Congress? I have already shown that Georgia was not changed from a State to a Territory by the rebellion. Was it so changed by our crushing the rebellion?

I admit that pending the progress of this great civil war, the greatest the world ever saw, the growth of military power was such in all those States of the South as to almost suspend the civil laws—certainly during the last two years of the rebellion; that rebel martial law dominated the whole Confederacy, and subjected at will the civil law to its dominion. It became for the time being a bloody rebel military despotism.

When our armies entered Georgia and overcame the rebel army, then what was the effect? The first and immediate effect was to substitute Union martial rule for rebel martial rule. Neither one nor the other, as we have seen, destroyed the existence of the State. But it did what war always does more or less, suspended for the time being the civil laws and the functions of civil government in the clash of arms. It neither suspended nor destroyed the State, but it changed the ruling power in it from the commander of the rebel army to the commander of the Union army.

Just before General Sherman entered Georgia, what was the law of Georgia? The will of the rebel General. Just after his surrender, what became the law of Georgia then? The will of General Sherman, under the Commander-in-Chief, both under the Constitution of the United States. The whole people of Georgia, black and white, bond and free, became subject, for the time being, to military rule, subject to military control under the laws of war. Of all governments the military is the most despotic. It is a concentrated despotism—despotism without any mixture. He could have burned every town, wasted every field, sacked every town, pressed every man into service. He did capture and set free every slave. I may here say those slaves were our prisoners, captives which we have taken from their masters; and by the agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, under the War Department, we are now endeavoring to make them free in fact as well as in right.

There was not a horse or mule he could not have taken; not a man, woman or child he could not have sent out of the State or employed in any way he might have deemed necessary or useful to put down the rebellion, to put an end to the war, which the law of nations does not forbid.

But did General Sherman destroy or wish to destroy the State of Georgia? Did the President order him to destroy it? By no means. He went to save, not destroy. Did Congress direct the President to destroy it? No; but it did direct him in the most solemn form, to prosecute the war to preserve Georgia as a State in the Union, "with all its dignity, equality and rights unimpaired," and that when that object was accomplished the war ought to cease. To that end Congress clothed the President with greater military power than any nation has developed in modern times. And all this tremendous power of the President is conferred by law of Congress. Nothing, in my judgment, can be more certain than that Congress has by law expressly delegated to the President the power to do all he has done in those States, or it has imposed upon him duties which necessarily involved or implied all the powers he has exercised.

By the act of July 22, 1864, the President was authorized to accept five hundred thousand volunteers for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, provided that the services of the volunteers shall be for such time as the President may direct, not exceeding three years, nor less than six months, and they shall be disbanded at the end of the war." Disbanded by whom? By the President. When disbanded? At the end of the war.

Congress by this and other acts authorizes the President to put into the field nearly two million soldiers to put down this rebellion; to use every means on sea and on land known to civilized warfare to put an end to the war; Congress expressly directs him to disband the volunteers at the end of the war, and by act of July 29, 1861, to reduce the standing army to twenty-five thousand within one year after the end of the "existing insurrection and rebellion."

But what shall constitute the end of the war? Congress, by resolution of July 24, unanimously declared the end to be when the supremacy of the Constitution is re-established, and the Union is preserved with the rights, equality, and dignity of every State unimpaired. Congress also declares that the reduction of the standing army shall take place within "one year after the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States shall be re-established, and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist"—that is, one year after the end of the war. It is not, as the Senator from Massachusetts and my colleague seem to suppose, to end when those eleven States shall be reduced from their position of States in the Union, with their "dignity, equality, and rights unimpaired," to the condition of Territories, which are mere dependencies, with no dignity, no equality, no rights under the Constitution, except to be governed by the absolute will of a Congress in which they have no representation, or to be held by the despotism of the sword. The end of the war was to be the suppression of the rebellion and the maintenance of the Union, under the Constitution, unbroken.

But who is to judge when the constitutional authority of the Government is re-established? Who is to judge when the organized resistance to such authority has ceased? Upon whom rests the responsibility of deciding these questions? Congress expressly says the volunteers shall be employed as long as the "President shall direct; that he shall disband them at the end of the war, and reduce the regular army one year after the constitutional authority shall be re-established and organized resistance no longer exists."

The President alone is made the judge of the time when the insurrection is suppressed, and when the army shall be withdrawn. It is no power and no responsibility assumed by him in derogation of law. It is expressly imposed upon him by Congress as a duty. Congress by law authorized and required the President:

First, To raise the army.
Second, To suppress the insurrection, and re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution.
Third, To preserve the Union of the States, with their rights in the Union unimpaired.
Fourth, To judge and determine when those ends are attained.
Fifth, After those ends shall be attained, to disband the army, and return the soldiers once more to the pursuits of peace.

In short, Congress not only empowered, but required, the President to perform a two-fold duty; one, to make war after its end is reached; in other words, to make peace; the first, to draw and wield the sword; the second, after making peace, to return it to its scabbard.

The first of these great duties, namely, drawing the sword and wielding it, rested mainly upon President Lincoln. The second, namely, making peace and then sheathing the sword, rests mainly upon his successor; although, most fortunately for him and for the whole people, Mr. Lincoln had already entered upon the great work of reconstruction, of making peace, in order to be able after peace had come—to borrow his own beautiful language, after "peace had come, and come to stay"—to fulfil that other great duty imposed upon him by the laws of Congress, namely, to disband his immense army and send them home; in a word, to restore a nation's peace in a union of States and people under the Constitution, with "their rights unimpaired," and, after that great work, the end and object of all our struggles and sacrifices, was done, to sheath the nation's sword. While he lived, Mr. Lincoln performed these duties and performed them well. It is true, there were some mistakes in the beginning; with our inexperience and impatience, the wonder is there were not more. Time was necessary to accomplish the great work, to educate the public mind, to prepare the armies, and to find the leaders who were capable of commanding them.

How could Mr. Lincoln know, unless gifted with omniscience, that in the person of a teacher of a military academy in Louisiana was to be found that Major General Sherman who, like God's flaming minister, at the head of his conquering legions, was to sweep through the heart of the rebellion? How could he know that in that quiet, unostentatious citizen of Galena, was to be found the great captain of the age, Lieutenant General Grant, who knew when, "like Fabius, to be the cloud, and like Scipio, the thunderbolt of war?" Thank Heaven, he found the great commanders at last, which in God's own good time brought the final and supreme victory over the rebellion. Thank God, Mr. Lincoln was permitted to live until the first great work of crushing the rebellion was almost done, and the second hardly less important work of reconstruction already well begun. I have already called your attention to his last public speech just before his assassination, in which, in gladness of heart whose expression could not be restrained for the hope of a righteous and speedy peace, and in which, also, with a power of logic and clearness of statement and force of illustration never surpassed in the best efforts of that great and good man, he explained and defended and enforced this policy of reconstruction.

It was at such a moment—a moment of most supreme exaltation—when the prayer of his soul was answered; when the long night of blood and agony and tears was past, and the golden light of the morning of peace dawned upon his vision, he fell by the assassin's hand—his consciousness suspended in an instant. From the scene of human glory he passed to the glory on high—from this mortal to the immortal life—a martyr to the cause of his country, and of liberty to all mankind. It was what the ancient world would call an apotheosis.

Thus the great office of President providentially fell upon Mr. Johnson, with all its duties and all its responsibilities; and the gravest of them all, now that the armed forces of the rebellion have surrendered, is this second great duty of making peace, and then disbanding the army. When he took the Presidency there were more than a million men upon the rolls of the army, and many of the rebel armies were still in the field.

I now come to the consideration of the most important, and just at this moment perhaps the most practical question, namely: what were the powers and duties imposed by law upon the President, in closing the war and making peace, which, of necessity, must precede the disbanding of the army?

Now, in the very nature of things, making peace is just as much an executive duty as waging war.

Who can know, but the Commander-in-Chief when his adversary yields, when he is destroyed or captured, surrenders, or makes overtures of peace? To whom does the vanquished party cry for quarter and terms of surrender, but to him who wields the sword?

I repeat, sir, making peace is an executive duty just as much as making war. The law of Congress which authorized the war authorized the stopping of the war; the disbanding of the forces which are employed in it, when the President has finished his work and shall think it safe and proper to do so; when he is assured that the war is over, that peace has come, "and come to stay."

If we are engaged in war with a foreign country, when we get through with the war, the President makes peace. Congress has nothing to do with it. The President enters into a treaty of peace, and that treaty is submitted to the Senate for ratification. If two-thirds of the Senate advise and consent, the treaty is ratified and peace is made. Congress may declare war; they do not make peace.

How is peace made in case of a civil war among ourselves? When we overcome armed resistance to our laws and the Constitution, which is civil war, when the insurgents shall, in good faith, submit themselves to the laws and the Constitution, peace follows of course. Peace has already come, for obedience to the laws is peace.

All the great writers on public law agree that the whole end and purpose of a just war is to obtain a just and righteous peace; having shown that this duty of making peace has been placed by Congress upon the President; having shown that, from the necessities of the case, such a duty is executive, and, therefore, in its nature, impossible to be done by Congress, except through the Executive, I proceed to inquire with whom, and in what way, is the President to make that peace which was the object of the war on our part, and which was a condition precedent to withdrawing the army? That involves this other inquiry: Who and what was or is at war against the United States?

First of all, the rebel army.

No one can doubt the power of the President to deal with that—to fight it, crush it, capture it, or accept its surrender, with or without conditions. If upon conditions, those conditions bind the good faith not only of the Executive, but of the United States.

In the terms of Lee's capitulation there was an important condition inserted, binding the good faith of the United States—namely, that upon condition of their obedience to the laws, the officers and soldiers of the rebel armies should not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States. What member of Congress, what man, in or out of Congress, would propose a violation on our part of that stipulation?

There is, in the second place, the people of those States, who have been declared in insurrection, who, from giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, have incurred the crime of treason against the United States, and who are liable, upon trial and conviction, to forfeit their property, their citizenship, and even their lives.

What power has the President, under the Constitution and laws, to deal with these *unarmed* insurgents? First, under the Constitution, he has the power to pardon and restore to citizenship, either before or after conviction; he has the power of amnesty, upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most conducive to the peace of the country.

If, as many contend, the insurgents are to be treated only in their capacity of individuals, and not in their capacity as States, this power of pardon alone would cover the whole case, and he could restore all to citizenship.

But he had another power over them under the laws of Congress; and I now inquire upon the surrender of the armies, what further power had the President to deal with those persons who, though not found in arms, were still equally guilty by aiding and abetting the rebellion? I answer, all the power of commander-in-chief exercising military rule in those States for the time being.

By the law of nations, the commander of a great and conquering army when he enters a State, for the time being, subjects all the civil laws to military control; his will becomes the supreme law, and he a temporary dictator. He may organize a provisional civil government, as the Supreme Court decided in the case of Cross against Harrison, to preserve order and prevent anarchy. Beyond all question, before withdrawing or disbanding his army, he had the power, and it was his imperative duty, to know whether the rebels not found in arms, who, as many insist, were a large majority of the people of those States, had also submitted and surrendered the rebel cause. Had he at once withdrawn the Union army upon the surrender of the rebel army, who knows but that another rebel army would have been raised at once to fight against the Government? It was as much his duty, therefore, under the laws of Congress, for him to make sure of their submission before withdrawing the troops, as it was to make sure of the surrender of their armies. Without their submission his work would have been only half done. He therefore had a right—aye, sir, it was his imperative duty—to deal directly with the unarmed rebels as well as with their military forces, which he could do both as military commander, and as holding the power to pardon.

But there are some who maintain that the States, as bodies politic, in their State capacity, waged this war upon the Government. Without admitting or denying this assumption, grant, for the sake of the argument, that to be so, what power and duty would, in that view of the case, be imposed upon the President by law of Congress? I answer, to deal with the States as belligerents.

If the States, as such, were in rebellion and waging war against the United States, then, of course, the law authorizing the President to prosecute the war against the rebellion of necessity authorized the President to prosecute the war against the States, and, as he was not authorized to disband the army until the war was over, and as the war could not be over until the States submitted to the conditions of peace, the President had the power and it became his duty to deal directly with the States upon the terms and conditions of peace. It was just as much a necessity for him to know that the States submitted and accepted the terms of peace, so that their armies should surrender before he disbanded the army of the United States. The object of all legitimate war is to conquer a peace.

If the States, as such, were at war against the United States, the capture of an army would not end the war so long as they should remain hostile. The army was to be reduced when "organized resistance" should no longer exist. So long as organized States are at war with the Government, organized resistance does exist, and he could not disband the army. Had he immediately upon the surrender of the armed forces, disbanded our army, leaving the States still at war, there would be no peace, and could be no peace; and peace was to be a condition precedent to his disbandment of the army. All the writers on the law of nations concur that the only lawful purpose of war is peace. The President, therefore, being authorized by law to make peace, was empowered to deal with all the parties at war against the United States, namely, with the rebel army, with all the insurgents, whether they are to be regarded as acting in their individual capacity, or in their organized political capacity as the people of a State.

I now inquire, what must be the terms and conditions of peace in order to put an end to civil war in these United States? I answer, the Constitution of the United States is the paramount and indissoluble bond of Union and relationship and peace among the several States. An attempt to overthrow that is civil war. Submission to that is peace. Therefore, neither the President, nor Congress, nor the Supreme Court, nor all put together, can make any other treaty of peace or bond of relationship among the States. Nothing short of successful revolution, or of a decision of the sovereign people of the United States to amend the Constitution, can change the relationship between the States one jot or tittle. Though men and parties may change, the Constitution as the basis of that relationship in this Union will remain perpetual.

What terms had the President a right to demand of these States, or of their people, as conditions precedent to peace and the withdrawal of the army?

First, and before all, and as the basis of all, unqualified submission to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

Second. The annulling of all acts, laws and proceedings by which the States made or prosecuted war against the United States, including the rebel debt.

Third. Acquiescence in the situation which the war has brought upon them, including the abolition of slavery, for and on account of which they made the war; for the sincerity of such acquiescence, and as the supreme test of its good faith, the adoption of the constitutional amendment by which slavery, the cause of the war, is surrendered and made impossible, and liberty made sure, by being placed under the guardianship of Congress in every State and Territory forever.

Fourth. The practical resumption of their political duties upon those terms as States in the Union.

These are the conditions, in substance, upon which President Lincoln almost three years ago announced to the people of these States the terms of pacification to which he pledged the support of the Executive Government.

These are the substance of the terms offered by President Johnson.

Several of the States, or the people of several States, have accepted them, and offer now to resume all their political duties as States in this Union, and practically enjoy their rights as such. Shall we allow them to do so?

If these terms have been accepted by these States, or the people of these States, in good faith, is not the faith of this nation pledged? Just as much pledged as by the terms contained in the surrender of their armies?

It is not a sufficient answer to say, this Congress is not bound by the acts of preceding Congresses, and therefore we can pass laws requiring the President to impose other and new terms of pacification not required by preceding Congresses. Technically, that might be urged; but it will not do for a great nation, dealing with a fallen enemy after he has surrendered, to impose new and other terms. Had we been fighting with any foreign power, the treaty made by the President would have been most scrupulously kept. As between and among the States, the Constitution—which is the treaty of peace, and more than a treaty, which forms a perfect Union, and makes the States one family—is certainly to be regarded with equal sacredness and validity on our part, when, after a civil war, peace is made, and the offending citizen or State makes submission in good faith and seeks to renew allegiance. Nothing is more clear than that we have made no conquest of these States. We hold them only by virtue of our original right as States under the Constitution.

But the question is sometimes put, by what power, then, if these States are still in the Union, does the President appoint those provisional or military Governors? That queston is important; but to that question the answer, in my judgment, is perfectly clear. The President does not make the appointment of these agents, call them by what name you will, provisional governors, military governors, commissioners, agents, heralds of peace, generals, anything you please, nor does he employ these agencies, by virtue of his authority as a civil magistrate. They are not civil appointments. They are in no sense civil officers, for there is no law under which they are appointed at all. They are mere military agents of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, who is bound to ascertain the fact, which he must know before he can discharge this duty of mustering the forces out and withdrawing the army. He sends these agents into the several States for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rebellion is suppressed; not only whether the people have ceased armed resistance, but intend to submit in good faith and make no more resistance to the authority of the Government. These agents are by him authorized to ascertain that fact; in substance, to put certain questions to the people in these States, no matter in what form they are to be answered, whether by an election, the casting of ballots, or by an oath. The question is, "Are you willing now, in good faith, to submit to and accept the true situation which the war has brought upon you? Are you ready, as free States, to put on a republican form of government? And are you determined hereafter to be lawful and law-abiding citizens of the United States?" If they answer that they are, what then? "Assure me of that," says the President, "and I will withdraw the military power; I will no longer hold you as Commander-in-Chief; I will no longer govern you by martial law; I will withdraw the troops and let the civil laws, which are silent in the midst of arms, once more come into full play. You may substitute the ballot of the loyal citizen for the bayonet of the soldier which I command. I can then safely sheathe the sword and leave you to yourselves. And when I can do that there is peace."

This is the substance of it all. You may say there is an air of the civilian, a scent of the civil law and civil authority in the legal forms employed in which to put and answer these questions. What of that? These agents are military agents, although wearing the garb of the civilian. They are called provisional governors, but in reality they are commissioners to propose terms of peace or to see if peace has come in reality, or whether it is a hollow and deceitful appearance of peace only. They are not civil governors, but provisional governors. No matter what you call them; names are of no consequence. If they had been sent out simply as spies, by a commanding general, to ascertain the temper of the people; to learn whether they meant to keep the peace, or, soon as the army is withdrawn, to fight again for the purpose of satisfying the President whether he could safely withdraw his military force or not, it is all the same thing. It is, of necessity, a military question, and clearly within the scope and duty of a military commander. It is, therefore, no invasion, no trampling upon the rights of any of those States, to use such agencies.

Now, to illustrate this a little more fully. Suppose the President had not employed anybody, but had gone himself to do all these things, that his agent, his commissioner, provisional governor, or whatever you call him, is authorized by him to do; and suppose he should go around himself among the people, and that all his Cabinet should go along with him administering oaths of allegiance and organizing elections by which the people could show their disposition towards the Government in order that, upon his own knowledge, he could determine whether it was his duty still to keep the army in force or withdraw it, and say to the people of the State, "Now you can go on; I leave you to yourself; recognize your civil government, republican in form;" what then would have become of this objection that the President was assuming power? It would vanish in that instant.

But suppose he had done this, which in my judgment would have been the simplest of all: suppose he had authorized the general in command to act for him, to do all this through the officers in the army, to test the loyalty and allegiance of the people of that State to the government of the United States; to advise them to accept the situation in which the war has placed them; to abolish the institution of slavery; to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States which abolishes slavery in every State, and thus demonstrate that they have accepted their situation as free States forever as the result of this war?

Or, go a step farther, and suppose that he had authorized General Sherman to make just these propositions to them; suppose they had been made as a part of the terms of surrender of the armies under the express directions of the President, who could ever doubt the President's power as Commander-in-Chief to make them? Who, then, I ask, can doubt that the President has power to send an agent down into any one of those States, and, by the co-operation of the military commander, do precisely the same thing now? Who can doubt it?

The reason, probably, why the Administration, instead of employing a general in command, appointed special agents to do this duty, was two-fold: first because it was supposed that some persons who had personal influence among the people, who had not been connected with the army, might have more influence in prevailing upon that people to accept the situation war has brought upon them than one who had passed through their country in the terrible storm of war, and whose red right hand had been to them like the scourge of God. It was doubtless supposed that a man selected from among their own people, of great influence among them, might be listened to, that his counsels would be more likely to lead them in their very souls to submit, in good faith, to the authority of the Government. We know that, in ancient times, there were certain persons performing substantially the same duties, who were denominated heralds, who were sent out to announce terms of peace upon the termination of the conflict. It does not matter by what names these persons are called. The power exists as one of the necessary incidents of military authority and military operations, a part of which is to make peace as well as to make war.

Another reason, probably, why Mr. Johnson appointed these provisional governors grows out of the fact that his predecessor made similar appointments, and substantially adopted the same policy. As Mr. Johnson's Cabinet is composed of the same men who constituted the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, no doubt their advice has been to him the same which they gave to Mr. Lincoln and which he has accepted as the true policy in restoring civil government in those States.

You remember, as I have before stated, that Mr. Johnson himself was appointed military governor of Tennessee. He had experience in that capacity in endeavoring to restore civil government in that State. Probably no man in the United States was better prepared to judge than Andrew Johnson, growing out of the fact of his ability, his perfect knowledge of the South, and of the people of the South, and his actual experience while he was military governor, as he was called, of Tennessee. Therefore he was likely to follow Mr. Lincoln in the line of policy adopted by him, and which he had himself actually tried and put into operation.

But I now come to the question of representation in Congress.

Having shown them to be States in this Union, and therefore entitled to representation under the Constitution; having shown that Congress, by the same law under which the present House was elected and organized, apportioned the two hundred and forty-one members just as much among these eleven Southern States as among the remaining twenty-five, and that under that law their right to representation is just as certain as the right of any Northern State, I now come to consider another and wholly different question.

First, whether they have properly chosen Senators and Representatives; and
Second, whether they have chosen right Representatives.

Although a State may have a right to choose Representatives, it may not be in a condition to choose them. A raging pestilence might suspend elections; a foreign invasion might make them impossible; insurrection and civil war might do the same thing; the temper of a people might become so diseased or estranged that for a time they would refuse to choose them. While this would not take away the right to have Representatives, it would deprive them of Representatives in fact.

Again, in exercising the right to choose, they may select men incapable, ineligible, or unfit to be received in either House of Congress.

A friend asked me the other day, shall this Congress admit as Senators and Representatives rebels fresh from the battle-field, whose swords are yet dripping with the blood of our sons and brothers? No, sir; no. Who has ever thought or dreamed of such a thing? The oath required of them makes that impossible. And does any one suppose that the Senate which expelled Bright for writing letters to Jefferson Davis, has not courage or power to defend itself against the guilty instigators of this great crime? Have we no confidence in ourselves?

Another asked, what security have we that the South will not rebel again if we admit their representatives? I answer this question by another; would there not be tenfold more danger of their rebelling if we do not give them representation than if we do? Who does not know that the most justifiable of all causes for rebellion or revolution is to tax and govern a people without representation? The old Thirteen rebelled against England for that, and four of those thirteen are among the States my colleague would now reduce to the territorial condition. Up to this time the South never had any justifiable cause for rebellion.

Follow out the policy of the Senator from Massachusetts and my colleague, and you will give them what the world will say is a just cause for war. By so doing, we shall change positions with them. We shall place ourselves in the wrong, and give them just cause of complaint, now that they have surrendered. We were right in the beginning; right in every step of our progress in the war; right in authorizing the President to end the war when the supremacy of the Constitution was vindicated, and the union of the States, with their rights and equality unimpaired, restored; right in tendering to the rebels upon their surrender magnanimous terms of peace, more magnanimous than we would offer to a foreign foe, because they are a part of our people, with whom by interest, by necessity, and by the logic of geographical and commercial position, we are forever bound to live and hold the closest relations. If we now direct the President to withdraw the terms of pacification he has offered and they have accepted, and above all, if we should, in the spirit of this resolution of my colleague, declare them no longer States in this Union, but Territories of the United States, we should place ourselves in the wrong, falsify all our professions of devotion to the integrity of the Union, and reduce them to be our dependents and vassals.

For one moment consider the condition of the Territories. They are not under the Constitution at all. Mr. Webster, in one of his masterly efforts, Mr. Benton, in his review of Dred Scott, demonstrated that the Constitution is for States and not Territories at all. Territories are outside dependencies, and governed by Congress, not under its power limited by the Constitution, but by its absolute power. The Supreme Court decided in Canter's case, and have often affirmed the doctrine, that Congress possessed all legislative power over the Territories, as absolute as in the District of Columbia.

What, in effect, does the Senator from Massachusetts and my colleague propose? To place outside of the Constitution, and to govern with unlimited power, eleven States and ten million people, nearly one-third of all the States and people of the United States, without any representation. And is this the way to pacify a great country and satisfy the wish of a great people?

The people of the South have been so completely prostrated by this war that they would bear almost any humiliation before rising in arms again. But if there is any mode of proceeding more likely than any other to provoke them to do so, it is this proposition thus to reduce them to be our vassals.

What effect would it have upon ourselves? It would turn the North into a nation of slaveholders, the people of the South being our slaves. All slavery in the end destroys both master and slave. This would very soon make the people of the South not fit to be free, and we ourselves become too much corrupted and demoralized for the exercise of such power to permit them to be free.

To hold them thus would require the presence of a large standing army, which, if kept on foot for a long time, is sure in the end to undermine the virtue of republican institutions, and prepare the way for a concentrated despotism, perhaps an empire.

It would subject us to incalculable expense, which the financial state of the country is in no condition to bear.

It would, in my opinion, and in this I feel that I am sustained by the opinion of the present able head of the Treasury, affect our national credit most disastrously at home and abroad. It is well known that upon the reception of the President's message at Frankfort-on-the-Main, our bonds advanced two per cent. Reverse his policy, and treat those States as subject and conquered provinces, and our national credit will sink at once. Such a course would invite, if not produce a civil war.

It would keep the question open, to be the source of ever-increasing irritation, until all hope of union would be gone.

It would demoralize and dishearten the friends of the Union at the South, and turn their loyalty into hatred. "If," said Mr. Lincoln, "we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain them, the converse of all this is made true; we encourage their hearts and nerve their arms to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it into a complete success." It would make those who hated the Union during the war, and who, upon the surrender of Lee, gave up all hope or thought of further resistance, and were ready to renew their allegiance to the Constitution, hate the Union more bitterly than ever.

Again, sir, other grave considerations plead to sustain the President's policy. How can we hope that the great mass of the people South will engage earnestly and hopefully in the production of cotton, the great staple of export, unless the pacification of the State is made complete, and in time for the coming crop?

Our financial situation, therefore, demands peace, and peace as a reality. Such a peace would be impossible if we attempt to reduce those States to the condition of Territories.

Some speak of the wealth of our mines. I do not doubt it. But for present resources to meet our engagements they cannot compare with the cotton fields of the South. Every dollar of gold produced in Colorado has thus far cost two. When the railroad reaches the mountains, to carry laborers and supplies, that will be reversed; but not till then.

But were peace fully restored the cotton fields of the South, worked by free labor and free capital, this season would produce all that our necessities require, and all that industry should hope for to those who engage in it.

I have just seen a letter from William H. Parker, from Evergreen, Alabama, under date of January 3, 1866, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, in which he says:

"As it may not be uninteresting to you to know what are the agricultural prospects of the present year in this section, I will briefly state the results of my observation in this and the adjoining county of Monroe. There is a vigorous and enterprising spirit prevalent. The preparations for the coming crop, in the two respects of land and labor are more extensive than ever before. The freedmen have shown themselves willing and ready to enter into fair and reasonable contracts to perform labor. Nearly all of them are employed. Planters and farmers are sanguine. A better state of things generally exists than has been known for a long time in this part of the country. There is less idleness and more work on the part of all classes. There is also being exhibited an increased interest in education.

"I have the honor to be, &c."

Again, sir, how do we stand in relation to foreign powers? Who does not know that during the rebellion the Emperor of France desired and believed in its success? Because he believed in it he undertook the Mexican intervention. Lord Palmerston sympathized with him, and would, if he could, have committed England to join with him to establish the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

But England saw a few piratical cruisers, built in her ports and manned by her sailors, under the rebel flag sweeping our commerce from the ocean. She saw at once, that in case of war with us, our cruisers would swarm in every sea and destroy her commerce in return. Therefore, from interest, she refused to accept Napoleon's offer.

And now, can any man so blind himself to this situation as not to know that we must close up the civil war and restore the union of these States in such a manner as to have the right to claim the allegiance of the Southern people before we can speak with the voice of a united people, either to England about damages or to France about intervention with Mexico?

There is no great consideration worthy of a statesman in this crisis which does not plead for and insist upon pacification, and, in my judgment, there is no better way than to carry out the Lincoln-Johnson policy of reconstruction.

The war of blood is over. It is now a moral warfare; a warfare with the reasons, hearts, feelings, passions, prejudices and sentiments of that people. And of all the propositions that can be conceived there is none, in my judgment which will so shock the reason, so deeply wound the sensibilities, and so rouse the passions and prejudices of that people, as this proposition to tax and govern them without representation. I now speak of the great mass of the people in those States.

Let no man misunderstand my position. With those guilty leaders who, in this Senate and elsewhere, incited the people of those States to revolt, I have and can have no sympathy. They deserve none. Since the angels rebelled in heaven, there has been, in my judgment, no such crime against God or man.

Why should I have sympathy for them? Do I not remember that if all the blood they have caused to be shed had been poured out in one vast reservoir, Jefferson Davis, his cabinet, and the whole rebel congress could have swam in it? Do I not remember that our prisoners at Andersonville and at other places have been starved to death by thousands, and that upon the authors of such barbarities no punishment is too great? Ah! can I ever forget, until this heart shall cease to beat, that my eldest son, the pride of my life, has been sacrificed in this war, caused by these guilty conspirators? However strong my indignation toward the guilty leaders, I will not allow myself to forget that the great mass of the people of the South were honestly misled by the teachings of Calhoun and his disciples, the press, the schools, and the clergy, upon the right of secession and the blessings of slavery. Nor will I blind my eyes to the fact, equally true, that now the mass of the thinking men of the South, and especially those who were in the rebel army, have not only surrendered their arms, but have surrendered those two ideas upon which alone they made the war. Upon this subject the concurrent testimony of Generals Grant and Sherman, and all the great officers of the army, is conclusive. They have morally surrendered their cause.

Toward the mass of the people, then, I do have sympathy. In my judgment it is our duty and our best policy to carry out in good faith the terms of the pacification tendered by President Lincoln and President Johnson, and accepted by them. Let us at once recognize them as States in the Union, entitled to representation, and take up for consideration each State by itself, and inquire into the election returns and qualifications of those who claim the right to represent them. Let us begin with the State of Tennessee.

My colleague assumes to say that he speaks the voice of loyal Wisconsin. Sir, I do not doubt his sincerity, but I venture to say that, in my opinion, he will find himself greatly mistaken. I know that the late convention of the Union party in that State unanimously resolved that the States of the South were still States of this Union, and that neither by peaceful secession nor by force of arms could they be taken out of this Union under the Constitution.

The third resolution adopted by that convention reads as follows:

"That the *animus* which caused the late rebellion against the United States was born of the pride and ambition of an aristocracy founded upon slavery, which the war and the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln has rightfully destroyed; but we deem it essential to the regeneration of the late slave, but now free States, that they should, in good faith, accept their new situation as free States, not only by abolishing slavery in their State constitutions, but by the ratification by their Legislatures of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitted by Congress and now pending, which forever abolishes slavery in every State, and empowers Congress to pass all laws necessary to secure liberty to all the people, black and white. By its adoption the cause of the rebellion will be removed, slavery destroyed, and liberty established upon a foundation which neither State, nor President, nor Congress, nor court, nor change of parties, can shake—as enduring as the globe itself. By its adoption the people of those States all the world will know that they accept freedom as their situation, and give up slavery and all hope of slavery forever."

That through the influence of certain newspapers and speeches of certain men, there may be some division of sentiment among them now is possible. But when my colleague goes before the people of Wisconsin with the proposition to reduce eleven States to the territorial condition; to tax and govern eleven States and ten millions of people without representation; when he proposes, in effect, to do what the rebellion could not do—tear the national flag in twain; to take eleven stars from that flag and reduce the number to twenty-five, he will find, in my humble opinion, that he has utterly mistaken the people of Wisconsin.

If he had said that they look upon treason as a crime, and that some of the guilty leaders should be tried and convicted; if he had said that they insist that under the constitutional amendment Congress should see that the freedman is protected in his civil rights of life, liberty and property; if he had said that since the abolition of slavery in the Southern States has disturbed the basis of apportionment in the House of Representatives—a more just apportionment might be made having reference to the voting population of the several States, I would agree with him. But upon this proposition of his he would find himself in a minority of less than one-third of the voters of Wisconsin. The loyal people of Wisconsin, and of all the States, have been fighting for the integrity of the Union, and the entirety of the flag; for pacification upon the basis of the union of the States under the Constitution. If this Congress will not act upon that basis, the next Congress will. That is the corner stone. Whosoever shall fall upon that stone will be broken in pieces; but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder. Men and cliques and parties may oppose and for a time postpone. But as sure as to-morrow's sun shall rise, it will come. Whatsoever stands in its way will be trampled in pieces.

In conclusion, from the beginning, and from before the beginning, any separation or destruction of the States was made impossible. Under the old Confederation, the union of the States was made "perpetual." And the Constitution was formed to make "a more perfect union." To admit, therefore, either the right of States to secede, or the power of Congress to expel them, would be to admit into our system a principle of self destruction wholly at war with a perpetual or perfect union. The Constitution, every part of it, and the spirit which gives it life, are against peaceable secession; and that Constitution clothes the Government which it creates with every human power to prevent a separation by force of arms. Those gigantic powers, which had slumbered so long that they were wholly unknown to the world, and hardly dreamed of by ourselves, have been lately brought into full play.

Whatever may be said of the crime of the rebellion, history will record it as one of the most persistent, self-sacrificing, and tremendous struggles the world ever saw, both on the part of the rebels and on the part of the loyal people of the United States. No other people upon earth could have so resisted, and no other people and no other government could have overcome such resistance.

But we did overcome it. We did prevent the separation of these States from the Union by force. Every law of Congress, every act of the President, every blow we struck, every shot we fired, every drop of blood we shed, was not to thrust these States out, nor to open a way for them to go out, nor to reduce them to Territories, but to keep them as States in the Union, and compel them to remain in the Union under the Constitution. The flag of our country bears thirty-six stars, as the emblem of a Union of thirty-six States. Wherever it floats, over this Capitol, at the head of our armies, in the storm of battle, and in the hour of victory, over the sea as well as over the land, that sacred ensign, which, next to the God of heaven, we love and reverence as representing the good, the great and the true, everywhere bears thirty-six stars, and thereby proclaims to the world the great, fundamental, national truth, there are thirty-six States in the Union, under the Constitution. Thirty-six States constitute that great Republic which the world calls the United States of America. Upon "that line" and under that flag we began the great campaign; upon that line and under that flag half a million of our sons and fathers and brothers have laid down their lives; upon that line and under that flag we fought it out to victory, and now, God help me, I will continue to fight it out on that line and under that flag to the end, whoever else may abandon it.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$150 PER MONTH, to sell the improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, braid, bind, gather, quilt, and embroider beautifully. Price only $20. Every Machine is warranted three years. For terms address or call on C. BOWERS & CO.
Reception Rooms, No. 255 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. ja22-2w

TILDEN TOMATO.

We have just received a good supply of SEED of this new and very valuable variety, which we will furnish at 25 cents per paper.

Also, the largest and best stock of GARDEN SEEDS ever brought to this market.

GARDENERS furnished at lowest Eastern wholesale prices. Catalogue sent to all applicants enclosing stamp.

J. KNOX,
ja22-2td&1tw No. 29 Fifth street.

WINES.
10 cases Claret;
20 cases qts and pts Green Seal Champagne;
20 baskets qts and pts Heidsieck do;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec5 corner Liberty and Irwin street.

FOR PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For pure Drugs and Medicines
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For a good Sponge, fine or coarse,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For the best Indigo
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
The finest Perfumery in the city is at
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For all Drugs, Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, Toilet Articles or Perfumery go to the store that has the largest stock and finest assortment, that is
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S,
Drug Store, No. 85 Market street,
ja8 Corner Diamond, near Fifth.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The Rev. Edward A. Wilson's Prepared Prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung affections, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.
The remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet, containing the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case may be obtained of
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
Pittsburgh, Pa., or
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second street,
Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Price of Remedy, $3 00 per package. Pamphlet furnished free of charge. ja3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
An adjourned meeting of the STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS will be held at the ROOMS OF THE AGENTS No. 90 Water street, on
THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
ja23-3t BY ORDER.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK AND TIONESTA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—At a special meeting of the Stockholders held January 6, 1866, pursuant to call, an assessment of $1 00 per share on the capital stock of said Company was made, payable in instalments, of which the first instalment of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE is due, and payable to me February 1st, 1866. J. C. YOUNG, Treasurer.
ja23-5t

HOUSE FOR SALE.
Containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, including office, wash-room and finished attic. Residence of the late Dr. J. Brooks, No. 157 Fourth street. For terms inquire on the
ja23-6t PREMISES.

FOR RENT.
A neatly furnished ROOM, fronting on a pleasant street, will be rented to a gentleman who will buy the furniture. Inquire at
ja23-1t 72 FIFTH STREET.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of G. N. HOFFSTOT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued and accounts of the firm settled by G. N. HOFFSTOT, No. 247 Liberty street.
G. N. HOFFSTOT,
JAS. H. MILLS.
PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1866. ja23-3t

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of T. Kramer & Co., has this day been dissolved, J. C. GABLER & CO., continuing the business.
T. KRAMER & CO.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.
The subscribers will continue the business of manufacturing Window Glass, as heretofore. The books of the old firm of T. Kramer & Co. remaining in their possession for settlement, they only are authorised to close same. [ja23-3t] J. C. GABLER & CO.

J. C. GABLER & CO.,
(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 155 First Street,
Will remove to 64 First street, on April 1st.
ja23-3m

NOLEN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.
PURE, FRESH, and TASTELESS.
THE SUREST REMEDY FOR
COUGHS & COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
General Debility,
Emaciation
AND
No brand of Oil so fully merits the appreciation and patronage of the public, possessing as it does, every requisite of purity, freshness, sweetness, cheapness and uniformity of preparation.
Sold wholesale in this city by
WOODSIDE & WALLACE,
No. 37 WOOD STREET,
And the Proprietor,
CHARLES W. NOLEN,
No. 123 S. Front st., Philadelphia.
ja23-3m

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
ja19-7tas 112 Third street.

HIDES, &c., FOR SALE.
5,000 dry salted city butcher Hides;
1,200 green salted butcher Hides;
75,000 lbs Beef Cracklings;
50 bbls Tanners' Oil.
The highest price paid for Hides. Tallow and Grease.
JAMES A. HOLT, 18 Second street,
between Main and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Storage can be had in cellar and upper floors of store. [ja19-1m] J. A. H.

JAMES KENNEDY.............L. B. KENNEDY.
KENNEDY & SON,
Blacksmiths,
NO. 38, COR. OF WEST AND WATER STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. jan5-3m

HOLIDAY GOODS.
BRONZE LAMPS,
GILT LAMPS,
BOHEMIAN LAMPS,
STUDENT LAMPS,
FRENCH LAMPS
For the Holidays, at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
164 Wood Street, near Sixth.
dec15

THE PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY
Will resume its duties JANUARY 11, 1866, at CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA. This Academy affords the most thorough Classical, Scientific, Mathematical, and Military Instruction. The Accommodations are ample, the Discipline efficient. Young Men desiring to enter the Academy as Cadets can obtain Circulars by applying to
COL. THEODORE HYATT,
President P. M. A.,
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
ja1-tfel

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.
Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families or individuals, wanting their
LAUNDRY WORK
executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch will please leave their orders at the following places and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: James Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Pennock, Ball & Co.'s office, 31 Market street; Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Leacock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner of Federal and North Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.
All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate.
no7-3m G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES P. TANNER,
No 56 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's
BOOTS,
BALMORALS,
POLANDERS, &c.
BUFFALOES,
ARCTIC GAITERS and
RUBBER OVERSHOES,
BUSKINS, &c.
Which will be sold by the case or dozen, at a small profit.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
J. P. TANNER,
dec22-3m 56 Wood street.

SMITH'S WHEELING BREWERY
MALT,
MALT,
MALT.
30,000 bushels Prime Spring and Fall BARLEY MALT, for sale at the lowest market rates, by
H. DARLINGTON & CO.,
(Successors to George W. Smith,)
Maltsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter, Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
ja10-1m WHEELING, W. V.

ROSIN AND TAR.
500 bbls North Carolina Rosin for Brewers and Soap makers' use.
500 bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by
W. S. BATCHELDER,
ja8 19 Irwin street.

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
3 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
y8 136 Wood street.

WHEAT—
Michigan Amber and Club Wheat in store and for sale by D. WALLACE,
dec16 337 Liberty street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—A WAREHOUSE.

WANTED. A large Warehouse for a term of years to be used for manufacturing purposes. Address G. H. W. Commercial office. ja19-3w

WANTED—SALESMAN.

WANTED—An experienced Salesman in a Wholesale Dry Goods House; one that can influence a country trade preferred. Must give satisfactory reference. Inquire at No. 99 WOOD STREET. ja19-3t

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE.

WANTED—An active and energetic person of large experience, middle age and good address, as permanent Agent for the city of Pittsburgh and county of Allegheny, for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Liberal commissions and an interest in renewal premiums. Address "C. B. A.," Box 958, Philadelphia Postoffice. ja18-6t

WANTED—AX GRINDERS.

WANTED—Ax Grinders and Polishers, for which the highest price will be paid. Address for one week, to H. WHITE SONS, Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. ja5-3w

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED.—TO RENT—A House containing nine to twelve rooms, suitable for boarding house. Address JOHN HANNAN, at this office giving location and where owner may be seen. ja20-tf

WANTED—A Dwelling House for a small family. Inquire of McELROY, DICKSON & CO., No. 54 Wood street. ja11-10t

WANTED—To secure, by April 1st, 1866, a good small HOUSE, with say six rooms, good hall, and well finished throughout. Must be in a good neighborhood, within 1½ miles of Postoffice. Allegheny preferred. Address "S," No. 62 Resaca street, Allegheny. no16-tf

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED.—By a young man who can come well recommended, a Situation. Would prefer the Grocery Business. Address E. V. D., Box 40 Pittsburgh Postoffice. ja22-3t

WANTED—By a young man who has had six months practice as book-keeper in a business house in this city, a situation as book-keeper or assistant. Can fetch the highest testimonials in regard to character or ability from former employers. Address W. J. H., this office. ja20-3t

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED—To dispose of one-half interest in valuable Oil Property, lying adjacent o Green river in Kentucky, and immediately contiguous to producing wells. The land consists of 190 acres in fee simple, and leases upon about 1,200 acres more. The property would be valuable to add to a arge company's properties, or would be sufficient basis for separate organization. A liberal charter from State of Kentucky goes with the property. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. dec1-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one arge volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia Pa. oc24-d&wfm

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND INTERESTS of one of the best Millinery and Cloak establishments in Allegheny city, as the proprietor is about to quit business. Address Lock Box No. 134, Allegheny P. O. ja18-2w

LIME STONE FOR SALE. On line of Steubenville Railway at Mansfield, in any QUANTITY, EITHER BY THE TON OR ACRE, and with or without the surface. Also, 33 acres of coal. For terms, &c., inquire of M. B. BROWN, on the premises or at NO. 121 LIBERTY STREET. ja18-6t

THE SECOND SESSION OF PROF. R. S. ROBB'S (formerly Wakeham's) Select School will commence MONDAY, February 5th, 1866. School Room on the East Common, Allegheny. ja16-3m

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE—on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad, only seven miles from Pittsburgh, a tract of Land containing 231 acres of best quality of coal. The coal at surface will be sold together or separate as the purchaser may desire. Parties wishing to invest in Coal Lands would do well to examine this property. For further information address or apply to JOHN DORRINGTON, Second street, opposite Gas Works, or JOS. DORRINGTON, Temperanceville, Pa. ja8-1mood

53 BAGS COFFEE, prime to choice; 50 bbls Jersey City Syrup; to arrive and for sale by ARBUCKLES & CO., 242 and 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. ja17

USEFUL AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—CATLIN & FREESE'S improved FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT. The best preparation yet discovered for Repairing broken articles, such as Glass, China, Crockery, Alabaster, Pearls, Ivory, Furniture, Leather, Marble, &c. J. C. MATTERN, Druggist, Smithfield and Third sts., Pittsburgh, Agent. ja18-3mood

DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT, Having returned to Allegheny city to resume the practice of Medicine, respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the community generally. Office, till the 1st of April, at George A. Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Robinson and Leacock streets. ja18-1w

W. POINDEXTER...G. A. GORMLY...F. H. POINDEXTER

R. W. POINDEXTER & CO., GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-3m

OLMSTED'S Water Proof Leather Preserver, a preparation of Professor Olmsted, of Yale College. For sale wholesale and retail by GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., 71 Wood street, And by Shoe Dealers generally.

Prof. Olmsted says. I believe it to be superior to any article ever used for guarding the feet in bad weather, and affording protection against the numerous and often fatal diseases resulting from such exposure. ja15-6t

SELECTION OF MEDICAL BOOKS from the stock of DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.:

ken's Science and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	$16 00
es' System of Surgery, new ed., 2 vols	15 00
rner's Practice of Medicine, new ed., 2 vols	5 00
do on Diseases of Childhood	2 00
penter's Principles of Human Physiology	5 50
dge's System of Obstetrics—quarto	14 00
lson on Diseases of the Skin—colored plates	9 50
nglison's Medical Dictionary—leather	6 75
do Materia Medica and Therapeutics 2 vols	6 50
nglison's Human Physiology, 2 vols	7 00
do New Remedies	4 00
ffith's Universal Formulary	4 00
omas' Pronouncing Medical Dictionary	3 50
inoscopy and Laryngoscopy, by Semeleder	3 25
aneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin, by Wilson	3 50
y's Human Anatomy	6 00
son's Human Anatomy	4 00
die on Diseases of Children	5 00
mber's Lectures—Renewal of Life	5 00
lford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics	5 00
do Diseases of Women and Children	4 25
rish's Practical Pharmacy	5 00
milton on Fractures and Dislocations	4 25
at to Observe at the Bedside	1 00
eira's Prescription Book, 1 25. Tuck	1 50
les' Pocket Anatomist	75
ner's Memoranda of Poisons	50

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 93 WOOD STREET. ja20

FIRST LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to January 9th, 1866:

me.	Kind.	Place.	
McDermott,	Tavern,	1st ward,	Pittsburgh;
ald Heckman,	do	do	do
nk Weigand,	do	do	do
. Sloan,	do	do	do
is O'Niel,	Eating House,	do	do
mas Smith,	Tavern,	2d do	do
is Wehrung,	do	3d do	do
r Dean,	do	3d do	do
ker Rush,	do	5th do	do
s. J. Blackmore,	do	5th do	do
McKee,	other goods,	6th do	do
Lundy,	Tavern,	9th do	do
olph Bechtold,	Eating H'e,	10th do	do
h Callahan,	Tavern,	1st do	Allegheny.
mas Conroy,	other goods,	1st do	do
V. Hardenn,	Eating House,	2d do	do
Scholeman,	other goods,	3d do	do
e Stern,	do	3d do	do
eib Fass,	do	3d do	do
ker & Stenernagel,	E. H'e,	4th do	do
Mayer,	Eating House,	Boro.	E. Birmingham.
rge Schade,	do	do	Lawrenceville.
mas Clark,	Tavern,	do	McKeesport.
n A. Siethel,	do	do	do
is Foley and Coskie }	Eating H'e,		West Pittsburgh.
A. Ott,	do		do
& Padden,	other goods,		do
Franey,	Eating House,	Boro.	Temperancev'e
Swaney,	do	Findley	Township.
il McLees,	Tavern,	Mifflin	do
Ostering,	other goods,	Mifflin	do
el Scoble,	Eating House,	McClure	do
s Steinly,	do	Peebles	do
rge Stratton,	Tavern,	Pitt	do
rew McTueety,	do	Scott	do
es McCormick,	do	L. St. Clair	do
es Skillen,	do	Versailles	do
rew Baker,	do	Wilkins	do
H. Myer,	do	Wilkins	do

e Court will sit on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the applications. Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing. Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing. Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law. W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

LOST. CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT on the First National Bank, (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company) No. 880, for $300, dated January 30th, 1865, in favor of JAMES C. MONROE. I warn parties against negotiating the above paper, as I have applied for a new certificate. dec22-1m

MORTON STREET MANUFACTURING COMPANY are prepared to fill orders for Castings, Steam Engines and Machine Work and Coal Cars. Orders are respectfully solicited. MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS, Bacon Sides and Shoulders; Tierce and Keg Lard; 5,000 lbs new Dried Peaches: halves and quarters; in store and for sale by COOK, BROS. & CO., 12 Smithfield street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day sold our entire interest and good will of our late Tobacco Business, the late firm of J. C. GRACEY & CO., No. 414 Liberty street, to G. HENRY SCHMIEDT, and do most respectfully recommend our late customers to Mr. S. Pittsburgh, January 16, 1866. J. C. GRACEY & CO. ja17-6t

POTATOES.— barrels Extra Peach Blow Potatoes, 200 barrels Extra Prince Albert Potatoes. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 and 143 First street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE. Lessee and Manager.........WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the charming actress, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, late MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT, Who will appear in her great character of Adrienne, the Actress.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented the beautiful five act play, entitled ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.

Adrienne, an Actress.........Mrs. F. W. Lander.
(With a powerful cast.)
Overture.........Orchestra.
To conclude with the SWISS COTTAGE.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

"RECREATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,

The youngest and most brilliant war correspondent, will deliver his celebrated lecture with the above title, under the auspices of the TENNYSON CLUB, at MASONIC HALL, On MONDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1866.

Seats may be secured at Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood Street, commencing on Saturday, 20th instant. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for secured seats. Holders of season tickets can also secure seats without charge.

COMMITTEE:

J. R. BUTTERFIELD,	W. DWIGHT BELL,
THOS. M. BAYNE,	STEPHEN WOODS,
FRANK W. KENNEDY,	G. T. WHITLIBY,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,	

ja16 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Secretary.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Ward, James Ward, Jr., and William Ward Jr., under the name and style of JAMES WARD & CO., is this day dissolved, James Ward, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of William Ward and William Ward, Jr. All business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES WARD & CO.

WILLIAM WARD,
JAMES WARD JR.,
WM. WARD, JR.

FALCON IRON WORKS, NILES, O., Dec. 9, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. James Ward Jr., of Niles, Ohio, and William H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day associated themselves together under the name of JAMES WARD & CO., for the purpose of continuing the manufacture of iron in all its various branches at the well known FALCON IRON WORKS, Niles, Trumbull County, O.

The reputation of these works for making the best quality of Iron, Nails, &c., being so well established, we will say to the community that we shall endeavor to keep up the reputation and merit their patronage.

JAMES WARD, JR.
WILLIAM H. BROWN.

FALCON IRON WORKS, NILES, O., Dec. 9, 1865. ja15-2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. JONES & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MICHAEL JONES,
JAMES T. BRADY.

In retiring from business I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons. MICHAEL JONES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., for the purpose of conducting the General Banking Business.

JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Successors to S. Jones & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja3-1m

DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Wilson, Carr & Co., in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by its successor, Carr, McCandless & Co.

JOHN A. WILSON,
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

ON RETIRING FINALLY FROM the Dry Goods Business in Pittsburgh, the undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the trade for their continued support and confidence throughout his twenty-seven years connection with it. He takes pleasure in bespeaking for his past associates and successors, Carr, McCandless & Co., a continuance of the favors heretofore so freely bestowed, and of which they are eminently worthy. JOHN A. WILSON, PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day associated together, under the name of Carr, McCandless & Co., for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Dry Goods Business at the old Stand, No. 94 Wood street. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja12d

CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. CHARLES T. NEALE has been admitted to an interest in our firm, to date from 1st inst. WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO. PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1866. ja12-2w

H. WHITMORE.........C. H. WOLFF.........G. J. DUFF.
T. B. LANE.........C. T. NEALE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel. No. 50 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh

GEO. W. HAHN.........GEO. D. RIDDLE

HAHN & RIDDLE, Wholesale Grocers. No. 20 Diamond. dec18-3m ALLEGHENY, PA.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES. I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh dec21-tf

OFFICE WESTERN PENNA. RR. Co., Philadelphia, January 22 1866. }

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M. at No. 238 South Third st., Philadelphia. An election for President and Directors will be held same day and place. ja22-td JOSEPH LESLEY, Sec'y.

STOLEN.—On the night my safe was broken open, there was stolen with the Bonds a Certificate of Stock in the Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh for $1 000. The public are cautioned against having anything to do with said Certificate. Application has been made for a Duplicate. ja22-3t WILLIAM EARHART.

FEMALE EDUCATION. The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on the 1st of FEBRUARY next, Diamond street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can then be admitted. ja22-2wood

CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, AQUA AMMONIA, At the lowest market rates, for sale by PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO. ja22-2w] Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

PYRITES. The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co., WILL BUY Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron AT A GOOD PRICE. PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO. dec15-3m] Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

F. H. EATON Has just opened a full line of Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters, For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mufflers, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety. del9

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY. JOS. SPENCER.........JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY, Malsters & Brewers OF ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, Pittsburgh, Pa. ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

10 TONS CAUSTIC SODA, 10 TONS SAL SODA. Arriving and for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, ja19 63 WOOD STREET

I WANT TO RENT OR BUY FOR CASH, A Small but Comfortable Dwelling. Possession desired during February or March. ja17-tf T. W. MYERS, 26 Wood st.

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF

25,000	lbs.	S. C. Hams.
25,000	"	Dried Beef.
50,000	"	Bacon Sides.
75,000	"	Shoulders.

Just out of smoke house, and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Wayne and Penn streets. dec11

20,000 HOOP POLES for sale by COOK BROS. & CO., 12 Smithfield street. ja17

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR For sale by D. WALLACE, No. 257 Liberty street. dec18

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE. Lessee and Manageress......Miss ANNIE KEMBLE

Tremendous reception of the youthful Queen of Tragedy, MISS FANNIE B. PRICE, and the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. D HANCHETT.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 23d, the entertainment will commence with Knowles's beautiful five act play of the RIVAL MERCHANTS; OR LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Dance.........Little Lizzie.

To conclude with the musical burletta of LOAN OF A LOVER.

No piece will be repeated during Miss Price's engagement.

The Female Poisoner Saturday afternoon. Admission 25 cents.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK, NINTH WARD.

The Management would respectfully announce that they have secured for ONE WEEK, commencing February 1st, MISS CARRIE A. MOORE, THE CONCORD SKATORIAL QUEEN.

Miss Moore has taken every Prize contended for, for graceful and stylish Skating, and is at present Skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among amateurs old and young. A grand matinee will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which time Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Vasvivienne on Skates, and various other figures and unique posturing.

The price of admission will be as usual, 25 cents. Season tickets good. Ample room for ten thousand spectators. See papers of the day for notice of Miss Moore's arrival, &c., &c. ja17-tfel

CITY BILL POSTER. JAMES THACKERY, 19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. ja28-1y

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT. The delightful SUBURBAN RESIDENCE of the late A. Kirk Lewis, Esq. The House contains ten rooms, and is situated in a beautiful grove of forest trees, commanding a most extensive view of the two cities, and three rivers. Possession may be had at once. Inquire of H. BURGWIN, No. 143 Fourth street. ja19-6t

TO LET—A LOT OF GROUND, Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second street, 53 feet wide by 160 feet through. This Lot is very eligible for a CARRIAGE SHOP, BRASS FOUNDRY, or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given June 1, 1866. Apply to LYON, SHORB & CO. ja18-tf

FOR RENT—A large BOARDING HOUSE, situated near the Soho Iron Works, on the Monongahela river. The House is of brick, has been built about six months, is finished in the best manner, and has accommodations for over forty boarders. A Tavern License and the necessary Bar Fixtures go with it. For further particulars inquire of G. A. BANNANTINE, On the premises. ja18-1w

FOR RENT. Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, embracing Store Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar; from April.

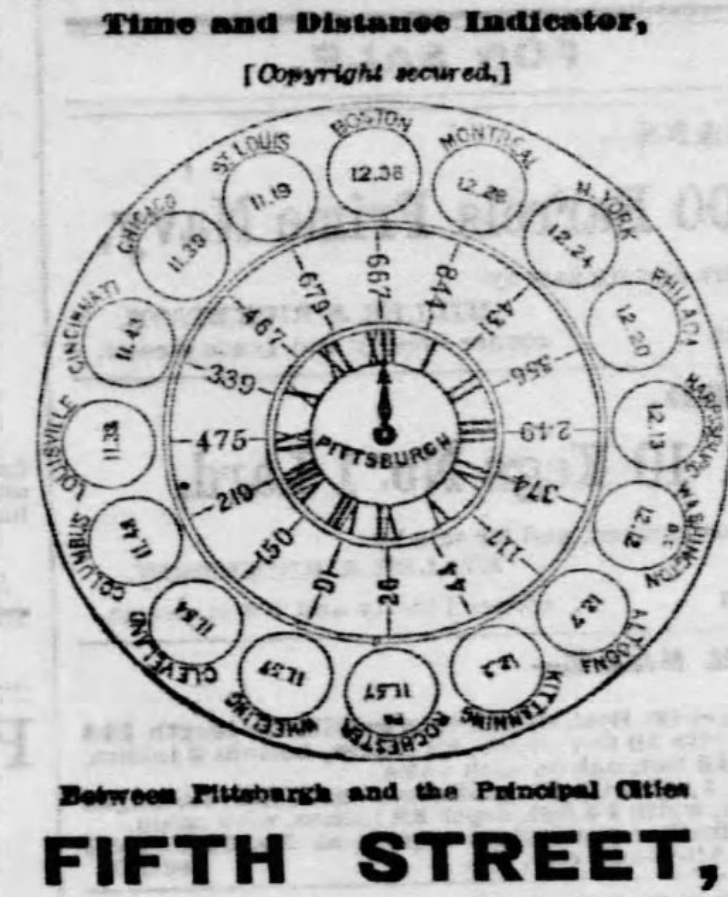
Several Rooms in second story front, of Lafayette Hall Building suitable for offices or sample rooms.

Two Rooms in second story, on Fourth street, near Wood, as above.

Also, a Photographic Gallery, on Fourth street near corner of Wood.

Possession of three of the small rooms can be given immediately. Apply to ROBERT M'KNIGHT, ja12-tf 133 FOURTH STREET.

Time and Distance Indicator, [Copyright secured.]



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities

FIFTH STREET, 56 JEWELLERS, 56 DUNSEATH & CO.

W. G. DUNSEATH.....J. L. DUNSEATH.....G. W. HASLETT

CARPETS.

HOLLIDAY GIFTS Your friends will appreciate at M'CALLUM'S CARPET STORE, NO. 87 FOURTH STREET.

MOSAIC RUGS,
AIXMINSTER RUGS,
VELVET RUGS,
EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
FIGURED, TUFTED AND PLAIN SHEEP SKIN MATS,
VELVET HASSOCKS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPET.

del8-MTAS

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS! Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS Liberal Concessions in Prices, On our choice and extensive

STOCK OF CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DAMASK, REP AND LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICE, TASSELS, LOOPS and BANDS,

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Of permanent value, at a very moderate expense.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS, 71 and 73 Fifth street, next door to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, second floor. dec21

CARPETS. The largest and most varied assortment in this city at less than Eastern prices. OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

DRUGGETS And Felts, by the yard, in all widths. Two hundred Drugget and Felt Squares, for the winter covering of Carpets, in every variety of colors, pattern and size. OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

OIL CLOTHS From three-quarters to six yards wide. N. B. A very large stock of extra quality Oil Cloth Remnants suitable for stove and hearth pieces, sold at cost prices. OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., no22 25 Fifth street.

OFFICES FOR RENT, In Fruit House Building, corner of St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, a number of DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for offices. Inquire of G. FOLLANSBEE, Secretary, ja17-6t 31 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER, 100,000 feet of two inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long. 100,000 feet sawed timber. Bills cut to order, and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

CROSS TIES, PLOW BEAMS AND PIT POSTS.

Mills at West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa., on line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. Address H. K. WICK & Co., West Middlesex, Mercer County, Pa., or THOMAS N. MILLER, Box 1,277, or No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ja15-1m

FIRE CLAY. 20 barrels Missouri Fire Clay just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER, 92 Market Street, WILL SELL

For $6 75 CLOAKS worth	$10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth	$15 00
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth	$18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth	$22 00
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth	$35 00

POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c.; been selling at $1 12½.

DRESS GOODS, 37½c, cheap at 62½c.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c, sold elsewhere at $1 25.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 12½, cheap at $3 50.

ALL SILKS greatly reduced,

PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains. dec12

WINTER GOODS AT LOW PRICES. GREAT REDUCTION.

Canton Flannel Drawers.
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
Shetland Shirts and Drawers,
AND OTHER WINTER UNDERWEAR

Have been MARKED DOWN IN PRICE. A full assortment of WINTER GLOVES AND STOCKINGS, AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

All WINTER GOODS will be offered at BARGAINS during this month at Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 MARKET STREET. ja10

PRICES MARKED DOWN! We are closing out our WINTER GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses,

F. H. EATON, ja18-eod 17 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Tionesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be reshipped to the above ports without additional charges, from the original bills of lading. PARKER & CASTLE. OIL CITY, November 10, 1865 no14-3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—WHEREAS letters testamentary have this day been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of John M. Porter, deceased, late of Tarentum borough, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them to the undersigned (living in said borough) properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL, SR.,
J. B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS.

Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. de8-6w

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK. Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Mass Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer. By order Board of Directors, JAS. M. COOPER, no27-td Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

SKATES.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES. 2,500 PAIR Ladies, Gents and Children's SKATES IN EVERY VARIETY. For sale low by JAMES BOWN, no8-4m No. 136 Wood street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THE WHEELER & WILSON Machine ARE:

1. It uses no Shuttle, and makes the Lock Stitch.
2. Beauty and excellence of stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed.
3. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
4. Economy of thread.
5. Its attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
6. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
7. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
8. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS, and instructions given free of charge, by WM. SUMNER & CO., ja19 27 FIFTH STREET.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO. On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers. Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed. RICHARD MALLAY, mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS. R. & W. JENKINSON, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, No. 6 FEDERAL STREET, Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. ap15. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

STATIONERY.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. Embossed Note Papers. Duplicating Paper. For sale by W. S. HAVEN, ja9 corner Wood and Third streets.

SALEM, OHIO. Isaac Trescott, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC., Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my23-1y

1866. DIARIES, POCKET & COUNTING HOUSE, 1866. For sale by W. S. HAVEN, dec13 corner Wood and Third streets.

SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE. SNOWDON & WILKINS'S Patent Smoke Preventer.

The attention of those using steam boilers is respectfully directed to the above apparatus, which is in successful operation in several places in the city and environs. Its objects are to prevent smoke and economize fuel. That it does so we have the testimony of some of the most practical and scientific gentlemen of the city, (see our circulars,) and we invite those interested to call on Messrs. Davis & Phillips, Brass Founders, No. 110 Water street, Zug & Co.'s Iron Works, Fifth Ward, Moorhead & Co.'s Soho Iron Works, and judge for themselves. As we are largely increasing our facilities for manufacturing the instrument, which is very simple, easily managed, and not likely to get out of repair, we hope to be able to supply the demand. All orders left with Messrs. DAVIS & PHILLIPS, No. 110 Water street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Terms easy. de28-1m SNOWDON & WILKINS.

CRANBERRIES. 50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD. dec25

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

D. D. DICKEY.........R. C. SMITH.

DICKEY & SMITH, Corner Church and Front Streets, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. General Forwarders, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. ja8-1m

F. J. HERRON, COMMISSION MERCHANT NO. 2 STORY BUILDING, CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS, NEW ORLEANS, LA. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF Pittsburgh Manufactures, WESTERN PRODUCE, AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of COTTON AND SUGAR received and promptly attended to. Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. no18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT 1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St., LONDON, ENGLAND. Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments. Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec25-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores. Liberal advances made on consignments. se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PHILLIPS & CO., (Successors to Shirk & Co.,) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OIL CITY. Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL. The best of references can be given. The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AGENTS FOR THE Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works. Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville. Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

T. C. JENKINS, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT. No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA. Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products. ☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand. Also, REFINED OILS. Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence. WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors. ☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

WILLIAM CARROLL...JOHN BEATTIE...CHAS. CARROLL.
(Late of Peoria.) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Cin'ti.)

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, Highwines, etc., etc. No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

CARD. RUSSELL & HALL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 69 Tchoupitoulas street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DOVALE & CO., New York.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. oc28-3m

GEORGE COLHOUN.........WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS DEALERS IN SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA ACIDS, CHEMICALS, CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c. Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET, ja15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

MERCER, ANTELO & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c. Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3meod

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO., Wholesale Druggists. NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS PITTSBURGH. no22

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

PARK & BRILL, (Successors to J. P. Fleming,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally, ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c. Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory, No. 77 Federal Street, Third door below R. R. Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY, au22-1y

ATTORNEYS.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.........W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER, (Late of the 139th Regiment,) Has Resumed the Practice of Law, In the office of C. B. M. Smith, NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET. Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

H. C. MACKRELL.........S. A. JOHNSON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS. Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days. Office, No. 89 Grant Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. ☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. ly28

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY. A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly. se2-tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY. W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH. my18

E. S. MORROW, ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER, No. 114 Fourth street

GEO. S. SOUTH.........JOHN ROSS.

JOHN ROSS & CO., (Successors to Wm. N. Ogden & Co.,) MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARBON OILS, CARBON OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, &c., NO. 61 MARKET STREET, ja17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR. 15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar. 40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO., my23 141 and 143 Water street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SOLDIERS' HOME ON WASHINGTON STREET. The building known as THE SOLDIERS' HOME, on Washington street, is offered for sale to the highest bidder—the building to be removed within ten days after the first of February next. Also, all the gas fixtures and pipes. Also, the water pipes, sinks, water closets and hydrants.

Bids for the building and fixtures should be sent to W. P. WEYMAN, of Weyman & Bro., or JOSEPH ALBREE, of Albree, Son & Co.

Bids for the building, gas and water fixtures should be made separate.

The building and fixtures can be seen any day this week. ja20-3t

WIMBLETON FARM FOR SALE. The heirs of the late Hervey Giffin offer for sale that FINE FARM, situated in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Washington Pike, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and about one mile from the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The said Farm contains 230 Acres, about 170 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. Its value as a Stock or Grain Farm is unsurpassed. The whole place is underlaid with Coal, which will ere long be of great value. The improvements are one double two-story Brick House, one log House, a frame Stable, &c. The estate could be divided into two Farms, if so desired. For terms, &c., inquire of the heirs of the late Hervey Giffin, or of N. W. SHAFER, ja19-2w No. 81 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

COAL LAND FOR SALE. A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, twelve miles from the city, abutting on the railroad, and presenting unusually great facilities for mining and shipping, will be sold at a reasonable price. The quality of the Coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 375 acres will be sold. Apply to S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks and Real Estate, ja12-2w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE. The large CORNER LOT on Liberty and Pitt streets, 60 by 120 feet, with two Brick Dwellings on Pitt, and one Brick Dwelling on Liberty street, with several frame shops. Address JOHN WAY, JR., ja19-1m Sewickleyville, Allegheny co., Pa.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN ALLEGHENY CITY FOR SALE—The lot has a front on Washington street of 22 feet, and extending back 150 feet to Liberty street. The building is two story, built in modern style, with nine rooms. Also, a neat carriage house, stable, &c.; the lot is planted with grape, fruit and flowers, gas and water throughout the building. Is offered cheap. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., Real Estate Brokers, ja19 102 Fourth street.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE In Temperanceville, adjoining Glass Works. The Lot is 360 feet front on the Plank road, and runs back to the Sawmill Run Coal Railway. For terms, &c., inquire of ROBERT WOODS, Esq., Fourth street, or M. B. BROWN, ja18-6t No. 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a fine Property situated on the corner of Bank and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a well improved Property, situate on Harris street near Butler. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES, ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Three Desirable Building Lots, On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll gate. Each lot 20 by 116 feet to an alley. JOHN D. BAILEY, ja15 Wilkins Hall.

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE. Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address CHARLES B. HURST, ja10-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE—About fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and three miles from Logan's Ferry Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad in a thriving village, near to school, mill, Postoffice and churches, a HOUSE and good sized Lot, planted with choice fruit trees, a rare chance for a shoemaker, it having been occupied for that business very successfully for the last eight years. Apply at ja15 6t 216 BEAVER ST., Allegheny.

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. ja13-tf J. S. KING.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. I offer for sale the desirable property on which I reside, Fourth ward, Allegheny City, consisting of a lot of Ground (on Second Bank,) fronting 50 feet on Canal and extending 274 feet to Liberty street, whereon is a substantial and well finished BRICK MANSION, two stories high, 44 feet front by 36 feet deep, with two story Brick Back Building, Wash House and Bath House, and other out houses; Brick Stable and Carriage House, &c., &c. The main building is finished with centre hall and a suit of rooms on each side, with folding doors, marble mantels, fancy grates, water fixings and heating furnace. Fancy Iron Fence in front, with spacious yards, grape vines and shade trees throughout. This cheerful and desirable residence (in first-rate finish and repair) will be sold separate, or if desired, the adjoining CORNER LOT will be sold with it, fronting, say 60 feet on Canal and 135 feet on Chestnut street. Title indisputable, without incumbrance and terms easy. W. B. COPELAND. ja2-tf

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avery Mansion on Washington street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 80, or 100 feet front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire of R. B. FRANCIS, ja5-tf Controller's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

FOR SALE. A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, situated No. 291 Shannapin street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of NELSON & EDMONDSON, dec12-tf Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE. The commodious Dwelling House, No. 160 Fourth street, at present occupied by S. Fahnestock, Esq. The lot is 22 feet in front, and extends in depth half way to Third street. The house is three stories high with back building. Two large Rooms on first floor in front with separate entrance, for offices or store rooms. Apply to JAMES A. McKEAN, At office of H. Brady Wilkins, 145 Fourth st. ja17-tf

TANNERY FOR SALE. A first class Tannery, good supply of Oak Bark, with large brick Dwelling House, in Fayette county, is offered for sale low. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. ANDERSON, ja17-6t Leather Dealer, 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A Three Story Brick Dwelling House, Situated on River Avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny City, containing NINE ROOMS. JOHN D. BAILEY, ja17 Wilkins Hall.

LAND, LAND. Three thousand acres to select from. Oil, Coal and Lumber only a short distance from market, at four dollars per acre. For particulars address WM. H. BRILL, dec23 77 Federal st., Allegheny city.

RESIDENCE IN EAST LIBERTY FOR SALE. Lot 120 feet front by 110 feet deep with a desirable Frame Dwelling House, two porches, seven rooms, grained paints, varnished, with necessary out-houses; young fruit trees, and a grape arbor, and within two minutes walk of East Liberty Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. For further particulars inquire of HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO., ja6-tf 105 Third street.

FOR SALE—5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue. Inquire at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, no11-tf Washington street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE. Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. WM. M. MOFFETT, au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE—Seventy-five Acres of Ground Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and Suitable for Gardening Purposes, SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP, Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad. For terms apply to N. P. SAWYER, dec5 No. 47 Wood street.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, ju5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

OIL LEASES On Yellow Creek. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal and Iron Company are now prepared to issue a few more leases on their property at Yellow Creek, Ohio, on very favorable terms to parties desiring to bore for oil. Their property consists of those two (2) valuable estates known as the McCullough and Nesley tracts, containing in all about eleven hundred acres, and extending about one and a half mile on either side of Yellow Creek, from its mouth. Shaw's run, Block house run and Rocky run all put into Yellow Creek through these properties. The successful development of Little Beaver argues well for Yellow Creek. Coal will be furnished at cost of mining to operators. Apply to LYDAY & CHORPENNING, Duquesne way, (one door below Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa., or to S. N. M'CULLOUGH, on the premises. de28 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the part of the Fisher Farm lying on the west side of Little Beaver Creek Columbiana county, Ohio, is surveyed into ACRE LOTS, and is OFFERED FOR SALE, on reasonable terms. The location will recommend itself as one of the most favorable sites for boring for oil, being near Island Run, and lying adjacent to lands of Glasgow Oil Company, north side. Purchasers can see the land by calling on M. M. MARQUIS, at Darragh's Boarding House, at mouth of Island Run, or addressing him at Postoffice, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. ja4 1m

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds, due February 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation and delivery, at the First National Bank, Pittsburgh. JOHN H. PAGE, JR., ja18-3tawtd Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:00 a. m., stopping at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:25 a. m., Tyrone 8:23 a. m., [Bellefonte 10:33 a. m., Lock Haven 12:19 p. m.,] Harrisburg† 1:00 p. m., Baltimore† 5:20 p. m., New York, via Allentown 10:25 p. m., Philadelphia† at 5:45 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 10:21 p. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 a. m., stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona† at 1:50 p. m., Harrisburg‡ 8:15 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia 1:30 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 a. m.; stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona‡ 6:05 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 a. m., and Philadelphia at 7:10 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS¶—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 p. m. stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:40 p. m., Altoona 9:10 p. m., Harrisburg 2:35 a. m., Baltimore* 7:00 a. m., New York, via Allentown 10:00 a. m., Philadelphia* 7:10 a. m. and New York, via Philadelphia at 12:05 p. m. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia and to New York, via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 a. m., Harrisburg* 8:15 a. m., Baltimore† 12:30 p. m., New York†, via Allentown, 3:40 p. m., Philadelphia† 1:10 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 5:42 p. m.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
¶Daily, all other trains Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4:15 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains of the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:43 a. m.

Penn Accommodation No. 1, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 3:00 p. m.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:05 p. m.

Penn Accommodation No. 2, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:30 p. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Stations.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m. and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 a. m.
Fast Line	2:40 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Baltimore Express	1:20 p. m.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 p. m.
Penn Accommodation No. 2	6:25 p. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:35 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office No. 410 Penn street, open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore express will arrive with Philadelphia express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent, At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets. no28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangements.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Kittanning.
Mail	6:45 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Express	5:10 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
Accommodation	1:40 p. m.	

Leaving Kittanning.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail	3:10 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
Express	7:50 a. m.	11 a. m.
Accommodation		9 a. m.

F. WRIGHT, Superintendent. dec2

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
Second " "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent. W. B. STOUT, Superintendent. ap30

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by GEORGE B. JONES & CO., my23 141 Water street

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, November 20, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:35 P. M.
Express	3:20 P. M.	12:55 A. M.
Steubenv'e Accommodation	4:00 "	10:10 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio. oc9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Cincin'l, & Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:50 a. m.	2:50 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Express	1:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
Express	2:45 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6:40 a. m.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh: P., F. W. & C. R. W., 1:50 a. m. 3:10 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 11:15 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B.	Roch'r.	N. C.	Economy.	Wellsville
9:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.	3:50 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
11:50 a. m.				
4:20 p. m.				
5:40 p. m.				

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny. P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 12:20 a. m. C. & P. R. R. 10:00 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Allegheny City,
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

MANUFACTURERS.

C. H. SPANG.........B. B. HERRON.........J. W. CHALFANT

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., ETNA IRON WORKS, Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET je6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. ROLFE. J. H. SWETT. JOSEPH DILWORTH. GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKS. Office, cor Water st. and Cherry alley. au15-1y

BERLIN FOUNDRY, PRICE & SIMS, (Successors to W. G. Price,) Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St., PITTSBURGH, PA., Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements. Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja25-1

WM. HOLMES.........JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA, Office No. 15 Market Street, ja8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRANDS AND STAMPS Cut to Order, in Every Style, BY JAMES BOWEN, my13 136 WOOD STREET

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS. MODES, RYRIE & CO., Manufacturers of BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c. Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, PITTSBURGH, PA. We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to. ☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds. au4-1y

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES. Having purchased the right to manufacture Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels. We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly Superior Rolled Axles. no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL. Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mula, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel. Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

A. W. FOSTER.........P. COLEMAN.........A. W. FOSTER, JR.

COLEMAN & CO., Manufacturers of WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c. ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING. Office, No. 38 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All work warranted smooth inside. se12-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS. JENNINGS & CO., No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa., Machinists and manufacturers of their improved patent Boring Tools for Oil Wells, Jack Screws, Housen Screws, Timber Wheel Screws, Water Tweyers, &c. Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. [dec29-3m

JAMES BOWN, MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, FOR Sinking Oil, Salt and Other Wells, No. 136 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS Furnished at LOWEST CASH PRICES With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

Rope, Leather and Gum Belting. All of which I have constantly in store. no3-3m

AMERICAN IRON WORKS JONES & LAUGHLINS, PITTSBURGH, MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON, BRIDGE IRON, ANGLE AND T IRON, GUARD IRON, COAL SCREEN IRON, T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard, TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk, BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SHIP and BOAT SPIKES, RAILROAD SPIKES, RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS, RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES, COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES, PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS, MOWER AND REAPER BARS. Warehouse and Office, 120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT, Branch House, NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., Chicago, Ills. ly8

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS ESTABLISHED IN 1846. SINGER, NIMICK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Best Refined Tool Cast Steel Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel, Railroad Car Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Steel Tire, &c. best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse 82 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap6

A. BRADLEY.........W. VANKIRK.........J. S. BRADLEY

ETNA STOVE WORKS. A. BRADLEY & CO., MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN, (Coal Stoves,) the POMONA, AND IRONSIDES, (Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c. Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oc14-1y

JOSEPH PENNOCK.........ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY, NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA. Warehouse, 141 Wood street, PENNOCK & TOTTEN, (Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart) Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally. Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO., SLIGO IRON WORKS. WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST., se8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND NAILS, WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD, fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA. PARK, BROTHER & CO., Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

JOHN MAFFETT, 127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT, fe17 P. O. Box 112.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS, 417 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of Boring Tools, Steam Engines and Boilers. Dealers in Portable Saw Mills, Engine and Hand Lathes, Planers, Bolt Cutters, Power Punches, Drills, Slide Rests, Scroll and Independent Jaw Chucks. Depot for Banks, Dinmore & Co.'s Platform, Beam, Railroad Track, Coal and Hay Scales. oc31-3m

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS, ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH, Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, HERRON & CO., ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

E. B. MATTHEWS, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c. Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, No. 120 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [oc3-6m

BANNER COTTON MILLS, PARK, PAINTER & CO., Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 120 Second Streets PITTSBURGH PA. 4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

ANDREWS & ARMSTRONG, Engine Builders & Practical Machinists. Manufacturers of Marine and Stationary Steam Engines. Also, ENGINES of all descriptions for oil purposes PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING and CASTINGS of all descriptions made to order, CORNER SANDUSKY AND WATER STS., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. ☞ Particular attention paid to REPAIRING. au8-6m

H. L. YOUNG, Architect and Superintendent, Office 126 Fourth street, PITTSBURGH. ☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimate made &c., &c. oc16-3m

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S. S. FOWLER & CO., Iron Founders and Mill Finishers, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Solid Hub Car Wheels. se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS.

EAGLE IRON WORKS. JAMES WOOD & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., MANUFACTURERS OF MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON, EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON, PLATE and SHEET IRON, REAPER BAR IRON, FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTERSUNK, COAL SCREEN IRON, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c. ALSO, Oil Well Tubing. Warehouse: 112 Water and 108 Front street. Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec25-3m

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS. CARROLL & SNYDER, Manufacturers of Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHEN,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS
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IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS.

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec2-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS LLOYD & BLACK, MANUFATURERS OF Best Common, Refined Charcoal And Juniata Bloom. MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON. HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON. BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON, MOWER and REAPER BARS, CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON. SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard. WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME. FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk. COAL SCREEN IRON. NAILS and SPIKES. Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. dec20-3m

W. P. PRICE, builder of all sizes of OIL TANKS, for Crude and Refined Oil, 165 LACOCK STREET, near Federal street, Allegheny city. Tanks of all sizes constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to fitting up of Oil Refineries. Postoffice address, Box 64, Allegheny city, Pa. ja5-1m

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY, MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA. PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 64 WOOD STREET.

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete, Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general. IRON AND METAL TURNING, Done to order on short notice.

W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. BROWN	WM. STEVENSON
R. H. PALMER,	W. S. HAVEN,
	J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

fe24eod

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS. ANDERSON, COOK & CO., (Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,) MANUFACTURERS OF BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES. Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and SHEET CAST STEEL. Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c. Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Menongahela House. se27-1y

NAIL MACHINES.—WE ARE prepared to furnish NAIL MACHINES Of the Latest Improved Construction. Our Patterns were purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry and were made by that well known Practical Nailer, Mr. THOS. ERNEST, who superintends all the Machines constructed by us. We are prepared to furnish with dispatch. Samples of Machines generally on hand. Also, CHILL AND SOFT ROLLS, Which we warrant equal to the very best made in this city. Sheers, Squeezes, Punches and Rolling Mill Machinery of every description furnished of the very best materials and workmanship. PENNOCK & TOTTEN, no10-3m] Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARLIN & GIBSON, FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City, MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS. We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler unter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c. &c. de4-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS. Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny. ja3 COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins. ☞ Office and wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju6-1y

MORTON STREET MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Engine Builders Machinists & Founders, Morton street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, N. B. HATCH, President, WM B. STERRIT, Superintendent of Foundry, THOS. McCOY, Master Machinist. D. P. HATCH, General Superintendent. no10-3m

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Drop Presses, Cutting and Stamping Dies; and general agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Seamer and Setting Down Machine; combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order. Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street, ap15 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

C. CADMAN.........T. B. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS, CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au15-ly

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT SOUTH & ROSS'S, 63 Market street, dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS. A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL, No. 129 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

KERR & EMERY.

1,000	bush Potatoes;
4	bbls Roll Butter;
4	" Fresh Eggs;
50	sacks Onions;
100	bbls Onions;
40	kegs Lard;
20	dressed Hogs.

Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. ja17

CRANBERRIES. 50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 and 143 First street. dec5

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Advertising Receipts of the Pittsburgh Press.

The advertising receipts of the Pittsburgh daily press (English) for the quarter ending December 31st, 1865, as returned to the United States Internal Revenue Assessor's office, Twenty-second district, were as follows:

Commercial	$13,388
Dispatch	11,732
Chronicle	11,437
Gazette	9,929
Post	3,643

The New Public 'Change—Meeting of the Board of Trade—Important Memorial for a General Railroad Law, Etc.

Not the least among the many fresh indications of our progress in commercial and financial importance, is the establishment of a regular 'Change at the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, over the Third National Bank. For a long period our business community has seriously experienced the want of precisely such an accommodation as this, and without which their interests cannot be properly sustained. It facilitates their operations to an extent which may be justly regarded as almost inseparably essential to success, as is shown in the constantly increasing character of the business transacted on 'Change in every city of any commercial pretensions, wherein this feature has once been introduced. Its creation here at the present time is ominous of our future *status* in the financial world, and must prove invaluable to our business men. Yesterday the rooms were thrown open for operations in bullion, bonds, stocks, etc., and a fair per centage of our representative men were present, among whom we noticed George H. Thurston, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, ex-Governor William F. Johnson, Senator T. J. Bigham, etc. The new 'Change is conveniently located in the trade district of the city, and all the accommodations required at such a place may here be found in all their amplitude.

The hours for business transactions are fixed at from 12 M. till 1 o'clock P. M. each day. At 12½ o'clock, the telegraphic dispatches arrive from the East and West, and are at once posted after being read by the President of the Board of Trade. All who were present on 'Change yesterday expressed their entire satisfaction with the arrangements, and though the transactions were limited, it is confidently anticipated that the rooms will be largely attended in the course of a few more days.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday the Board of Trade held a meeting, George H. Thurston, Esq., President, in the chair, and J. R. Hunter, Esq., Secretary. The latter was subsequently called to preside by the President, who took the floor for the purpose of presenting the following memorial to the Legislature at Harrisburg, relative to the passage of a general railroad law in this State:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Trade of the City of Pittsburgh, on behalf of the community they represent, ask of your Honorable body, that at your present session you will enact a general railroad law.

They do so, believing that under the spirit of a republican government, towns, cities, communities, counties and sections of a Commonwealth, are entitled to the same freedom in the exercise of their energies for their general prosperity, as common sense, law, republicanism and general consent accords to individuals. That the citizens of any particular section of a State should be at liberty to construct within that section such public improvements as they desire without the gainsay or hindrance from other districts.

Railways being in their construction and management, simply business enterprises for gain, though incidentally carrying with their prosecution great public benefits, require for the protection of the citizens of the whole Commonwealth, such restrictions only as law and common usage have found necessary in associations for manufacturing, and in the business of individuals.

The prosperity of any section of a State is but the aggregate welfare of its citizens, whose individual prosperity is in turn but a result of the prosperity of the whole. Where such prosperity is affected by the construction of a railroad entirely within the limits of the section, it is a tyranny that its construction should be made to rest upon the consent of other sections.

This tyranny, the offspring of ignorance, prejudice and selfishness, has for so long oppressed the prosperity of Pittsburgh and all Western Pennsylvania, that we demand its removal from the spirit of our laws.

We can see nowhere in the rights of man, nowhere in the privileges a republican government confers upon its citizens, a proviso that if Pittsburgh desires to construct a railroad through the south western counties of the State, the citizens of those counties consenting, that upon the votes of all or a majority of the other counties of the State, should depend the right. We conceive that the other cities of the Commonwealth, might with as much propriety object to the construction by Pittsburgh of a new avenue through two or three of its wards. Nor can we find in common sense, or in our republican privileges, any reason if an association of individuals desire to build a railroad to Pittsburgh, and it is the wish of the citizens of the counties through which it will pass that it should be constructed, why the other counties of the State should stand in the way of the enterprise, or by what right they have a voice in the matter. Nor can we understand why the Legislature should be insulted and worried by the cajolery, intrigues or menaces of a line already constructed, to prevent an honorable competition, to the great injury of the whole community, the special deprivation of a section of railroad facilities, and the barring out of progress from a Commonwealth in order that a monopoly may continue its exactions. We believe that unless some great general interest is endangered, that only those whose property is immediately affected should have a voice in such matters; and they desiring and consenting, those not interested should not object. We conceive that communities have the same right to the pursuit of riches and happiness as individuals, and do not hesitate to say that the necessity to obtain special legislation to build railroads, from those whose interests are not those of the citizens who desire the roads, is in no violation of this right, and without foundation in justice and equity.

The city of Pittsburgh speaks through the Board of Trade, from experience. Years ago this policy, so unworthy the spirit of freedom, resting upon a narrow, selfish base of legislation, shut from the territory of Pennsylvania a great corporation, which, striving to reach the head-waters of the Ohio, desired to enrich the city of Pittsburgh by making it its terminus, to the great benefit and development of those countries through which it would have passed. Since then the same spirit of legislation has delayed other roads of great benefit to Western Pennsylvania and to Pittsburgh in their completion. At the present time, when a wealthy corporation proposes to construct a road through a line of northern counties, to connect with the city of Pittsburgh, the same selfish spirit is sought to be aroused in opposition, that a solitary line may be protected in its monopoly. By the same antiquated conceptions of legislation, other roads are kept just without the borders of the State, whose completion to Pittsburgh is of instant and vital importance to the prosperity of the city. In this narrow legislative conception of wisdom has the progress of Pittsburgh and the development of this section of the State, and the prosperity of our citizens been hampered, controlled and trifled with by the votes of those whom we maintain are in no wise entitled to negative any proposition for improvement, whose scope, cost and demands are not of the sections they represented.

In these beliefs, and convinced of the truths we have briefly stated, we ask that you will enact such a law as will enable railroads to be constructed throughout the State of Pennsylvania, by any persons, without the necessity of special legislation, with the consent of the citizens of those districts through which they may be projected. By such a law we are convinced you will largely aid the development of the vast and almost virgin tracts of mineral and timber lands in which our State abounds, and remove from the people the danger of having their interests controlled by monopolies—incite a competition in railroads, which is as beneficent to the whole people, as it is in manufactures or in commerce.

Mr. Thurston spoke briefly to the point on the memorial, and was followed by Senator Bigham, who submitted his views on the necessity for a general railroad law in this State. He regarded the memorial in a favorable light, and was ready at any moment to co-operate with the Board, in furthering the object which the memorial sets forth. Coming from so distinguished a body as an expression of their sentiments on the subject, it would be certain to meet with attention. The memorial was then adopted.

Mr. J. R. Hunter moved that the hours on 'Change be limited from 12 M. till 1 o'clock P. M. Carried.

Ex-Governor Johnston suggested that the State printer be requested to forward to the Board a copy of each bill, and that they be carefully filed for reference. The suggestion met the approval of the Board, and was ordered to be put into practical effect. The Board then adjourned.

"Greenbacks are Good"—A Trade Mark.

The following communication has been received from Mr. Walton, of the firm of Prince, Walton & Co., Cincinnati, proprietors of Roback's Bitters, relative to the use of the words, "Greenbacks are Good," by other parties. He claims its use an infringement on their trade mark, and therefore, we think, his views are correct:

PITTSBURGH, January 22d, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL—*Sir:* My attention has been called to the advertisements of several parties under the head of "Greenbacks are Good." As you are well aware that, as it has cost us very considerable money to advertise "Greenbacks are Good." for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to the merits of our Scandinavian medicines, we think it very unfair for parties to take advantage of our enterprise. We claim that the use of the words "Greenbacks are Good," which we follow with "Roback's are Better," is original with us. We have never been interfered with in any city or town before. In Cincinnati alone, where we expended upwards of ten thousand dollars in one week advertising in this way, there was not a single instance where a person attempted to use our device or "trade mark," "Greenbacks are good but Roback's are better." We feel no disposition whatever to have a difference with any body—on the contrary, we think there is plenty of room and ways enough to advertise without conflicting with or copying from others. The writer called on two gentlemen in this city, namely, Mr. Pittock and Mr. Dunseath, who no doubt thoughtlessly used the words "greenbacks are good," to head their advertisements. I found them *gentlemen*, and willing not only to discontinue the use of the words named, but to make any amends in their power.

We say "Greenbacks are good but Roback's are better," on the ground that health is paramount to wealth, and because we know we have the best medicines available to mankind. *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, after years of experience and trial, have proven to be the best remedy extant for all complaints, when a tonic and stimulant are required. They contain the properties of a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent, and are the best stomachic known to the world.

Our Sugar Coated Blood and Liver Pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill, being thickly sugar-coated they are especially adapted as a remedy for children and persons who have a dread of swallowing a pill. Our Blood Purifier cures Scrofula, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Many thousands have been cured by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, as prepared by us from the original formulas of the great Swedish physician, Dr. C. W. Roback, now retired from the labors of his self-sacrificing profession with honor and (deservedly) an immense fortune. The Purifier is the best alterative known to science, combining as it does, the syrup of Stillingia with Iodide of Potassium, which every physician of education knows to be the surest remedies.

It also contains a pasture herb indiginous to Sweden, Dr. Roback's native land, which we import expressly to use in compounding the Blood Purifier.

We leave the matter in the hands of the public to decide. To the press of this city the writer returns his thanks for the courtesy, liberality and urbanity shown me during my short stay. Very truly yours,

SAM. W. WALTON,
Of the firm of Prince, Walton & Co.
Cincinnati, O.

"RECREATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT."—A good sized audience assembled at Masonic Hall last evening to listen to George Alfred Townsend, Esq., the journalist and poet, lecture. His effort was given under the auspices of the Tennyson Club, of this city, one of the rising literary associations of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Townsend's lecture was entitled the "Recreations of Our Special Correspondent." It was a masterly effort, and abounded in pleasing reminiscences and apt illustration. We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Townsend some weeks ago in our neighboring city of Allegheny, on which occasion he gave the above lecture. We were gratified last evening to mark a decided improvement in his style and manner while the interest in his admirable lecture was vastly increased by new and interesting facts. We have not the time or space to follow the lecturer through in his remarks, which we should like to do. The lecture was listened to with attention, and the lecturer greeted with frequent outbursts of approval by his audience. Mr. Townsend can rely upon having an appreciative audience whenever he visits our city to lecture.

Mysterious Disappearance.

A young man named Henry Hogda, aged seventeen years, who arrived in this city from Germany about two months since, disappeared very mysteriously on Saturday evening. Upon Hogda's arrival here he engaged boarding at a house on Carpenter's alley, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, and two weeks ago procured employment at Charles Reigel's segar manufactory on Chestnut street. On Saturday afternoon Hogda, accompanied by Charles Reigel, Albert Vanasek and John Ondrasak started to this city for the purpose of disposing of some segars. They visited a number of saloons during the afternoon, and drank quiet freely. About eight o'clock in the evening they started home by way of the Railroad bridge. As far as can be ascertained, Reigal and Vonasek were some distance in advance of Hogda and Ondrasak. When they reached the other side of the bridge, Reigel and Vonasek waited until Ondrasak came up, when Hogda was missed. As the parties were considerably intoxicated, they paid no attention to this circumstance and continued their homeward course. On Sunday morning, however, they ascertained that Hogda had not yet made his appearance at his boarding house, and they at once instituted a search, but so far no traces of him have been found. Ondrasak cannot tell when or where Hogda disappeared. As the four were seen entering the bridge, it is likely that Hogda fell through and was killed. The body of a man was noticed on Sunday morning floating down the Allegheny river on a piece of ice, and fears are entertained that it was Hogda. The missing man wore light grey pantaloons, brown black beaver cloth sack coat, and boots. A reward of twenty dollars has been offered for information that will result in clearing up the mystery.

Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening.

The following members were present: Messrs. W. J. Montgomery, Andrew Sims, J. McMurtrie, A. J. Cupples, Joseph Irwin, Geo. W. Leonard, Charles F. Porter, Joseph A. Butler, Thomas M. Little, John Wallace, Joseph Swint, John M. Killen, Joseph Little, Joshua B. Nobbs, James McGuire, F. J. Busha, David E. Hall, and President McCarthy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Leonard offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to recommend to Councils the propriety of granting an annual appropriation to the Stewart Hook, Ladder and Hose Company No. 1. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Leonard, Swint and Cupples appointed said committee.

Mr. R. A. Colville presented his credentials from the Neptune Fire Company as a member of the Association, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Fred. Myers, which was accepted.

Mr. McCarthy (Mr. Killen in the chair) moved that the name of Mr. W. O. Davis be withdrawn from the Committee appointed to revise the Constitution of the Association, and stated that he did so at the request of the gentleman. The motion was adopted, and the name of Mr. Swint substituted for that of Mr. Davis.

On motion of Mr. Little, the Committee on Constitution was instructed to report the result of their labors at a meeting to be held on the second Monday of February.

Mr. Leonard moved that a committee of five be appointed to visit Harrisburg, or correspond with our Representatives in the Legislature in regard to amending the act of Assembly relative to the appointment of a Fire Marshal in Allegheny county, so that said Fire Marshal may be elected by the firemen of Pittsburgh, instead of being appointed by the Courts. The motion was discussed at considerable length, after which it was withdrawn.

Mr. Hall moved that the Association request the Court to hereafter appoint as Fire Marshal the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Pittsburgh. The motion was carried unanimously, after which the Association adjourned.

THE LATE POISONER, MRS. GRINDER.—Notwithstanding Mrs. Grinder has already suffered the extreme penalty of the law for her infamous crimes, the city is full of vague rumors concerning her, and one or two matters connected with her last days on earth have become subjects of discussion with a great many people. We personally know one or two facts for which we can safely vouch, but they are not of a character that we deem necessary for publication. We learn through very good authority that a respite for Mrs. Grinder, left blank to be filled up for thirty or sixty days, was in the possession of a well known legal gentleman. There is a rumor that Mrs. Grinder's body will shortly be interred at Saltsburgh, and that some philanthropic gentlemen have agreed to present Mr. Grinder with a sum sufficient to carry out this purpose. It is natural that rumors should abound in regard to this wretched woman, in view of the intense excitement she created, but still, we feel bound to condemn it all as being in bad taste and not calculated to reflect any credit either upon their authors or the character of our community.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—W. C. McCarthy, Esq., Mayor elect, has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been inspecting the fire-alarm and police telegraph. The Philadelphia *Press* thus notices Mr. McCarthy's visit: "Mr. McCarthy, veteran editor of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, and Mayor elect of that city, arrived in Philadelphia a few days since. He departed last evening for home. Yesterday he visited the fire-alarm and police telegraph, where he was shown its operations by Deputy Superintendent David Walker. The city of Pittsburgh, strange to say, is behind less enterprising cities in local telegraphic communication. Even New York has had introduced within its narrow triangular borders the fire-alarm telegraph. The Mayor elect of the "Smoky City" paid the most minute attention to the working of the various instruments by means of the bells and dials. The recent improvements were fully examined, and his Honor expressed himself highly gratified with the inspection. It is his intention to advocate officially, as Mayor of Pittsburgh, the introduction of the fire-alarm and police telegraph into that city."

A PETTY THIEF PROMPTLY PUNISHED.—Yesterday morning two young men called several times at the office of Wm. P. Logan, oil dealer, No. 1 St. Clair street, and inquired for a certain gentlemen. On their last visit they managed to appropriate a pair of sable fur gloves, belonging to Mr. Livingston, the clerk. On discovering his loss, Mr. L. proceeded in search of the thieves, and overhauled them on Liberty street. One of the fellows was wearing the gloves, and Mr. L. attempted to arrest him, when the latter struck at him. Mr. Livingston parried the blow, knocked the fellow into the gutter, and recovered his property, the fellow walking off muttering that he would call to see Livingston with a police officer. The fellow deserved more severe punishment than he received.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson M'Candless.

Louis Fraeze, indicted for having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit currency, with intent to pass the same, was placed on trial yesterday. The prosecution, however, failed to make out a strong case against him, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

On motion of District Attorney Carnahan, the Court issued an order for the payment of twenty-five dollars to George Keyser, his portion, as informer, of the fine in the case of United States vs. Henry G. Gephart, convicted at the last term of Court of pursuing the business of stock broker without Government license.

ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Lafayette Hall was partly filled last evening by a highly respectable and intelligent audience, it being the occasion of Mr. J. R. Newell's first elocutionary entertainment this season. This gentleman possesses some strong points as an elocutionist. He has a good physique and an excellent voice. The latter he handled creditably. His recitation of Read's celebrated poem, entitled "Sheridan's Ride," was a splendid effort and brought down the house. Mr. Newell should be encouraged in his professional pursuit, for which we deem him adequately adapted by both nature and education.

MYERS' ROTARY OIL CAR.—A letter from Messrs. Brooke & Nyce, of the Park Oil Works, Philadelphia, has been received announcing that the train of rotary oil cars of the Eagle Transportation company, loaded in this city, had arrived there in due time, perfectly tight and without the slightest leakage. They prefer the use of these cars to the old method, as they avoid the expense of barrels, cooperage, freight to and from, and leakage, which to refiners are very important items. They regard it as a vast improvement over the old method of transporting oil.

COMMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Wm. Seifert and Thomas Richardson, two lads charged with robbing Mr. Harrison's stall in the Diamond Market, on Saturday, of two hundred dollars, had a hearing yesterday, which resulted in their committal to the House of Refuge. Edward Finnity, who was arrested on the same charge, succeeded in proving his innocence, and was discharged.

THE CHAMPION CUE.—The winner of the champion cue at the late billiard tournament at Harry Nichols's saloon, Fourth street, Mr. Blumenschein, has been challenged by Mr. Nelson, a well known amateur, and the game will be played this afternoon at three o'clock, at Nichols's saloon. An interesting game is anticipated.

WOOLRIDGE REFINING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this company a few days since, the following well-known business men were elected directors: John Watt, Capt. James W. Porter, C. B. Herron, George Black, Robert Lea, D. W. C. Carroll, Robert Wallace, H. H. Collins and C. L. Caldwell. The Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. H. M. Long.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The name of the *Armstrong Democrat*, published at Kittanning, has been changed to *Republican*, and A. G. Henry, Esq., formerly of the Beaver *Argus*, has become associated with S. P. Huston in its publication. It is a live Union paper, and is meeting with deserved encouragement under the new management.

RECOVERED.—Yesterday morning the notes, bonds, and other papers stolen from Mr. Bown's safe during the robbery of his store, on Wood street, on Saturday night, were found under a stone in a vacant cellar on Marion avenue, Allegheny. Mr. Coleman, the owner of the cellar, promptly returned the papers to the rightful owner.

A NEW ORGAN.—The managers of St. Paul's Cathedral have entered into a contract for a new organ, which will be the largest instrument of the kind in the western country—thirty-seven feet high, twenty-seven feet wide, and sixteen feet deep. It will be built during the summer, and will cost ten thousand dollars.

DISCHARGED.—Joseph H. Jenks, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of forgery and obtaining goods under false pretenses, was discharged from custody yesterday, the prosecutors declining to appear against him.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A fine audience greeted the young and beautiful actress, Miss Fanny B. Price, last evening on the occasion of her first appearance. Her performance of the much abused character of "Fanchon" was really good, and introduced many new and pleasing features. She is a young, meritorious and rapidly rising actress, and will rank with most of the prominent actresses of the day. To-night she will appear as "Margaret Elmore."

THEATRE.—Mrs. Lander *nee* Miss Jean M. Davenport received a perfect ovation last night on her re-appearance in this city. She was received on her first appearance by the crowded and fashionable audience with great applause, which she acknowledged in a suitable manner. At the end of each act of "Love," she was called before the curtain, and awarded the heartiest applause, unmistakably indicating the pleasure our theatre-goers experienced on her return to a profession she so highly adorns. It is needless to say that her performance of the "Countess" was all that the most exacting could desire, while the almost unanimous expression was that she has improved, if possible, in her art. To-night she will appear as "Adrienne, the Actress," a character in which she always was a great favorite here.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 22, 1866, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	108 00	......
United States 5-20s, old	102 00	......
United States 7-30s, 3d series	98 50	......
United States 7-30s, 2d series	......	99 00
United States Certificates, 1,000	97 00	......
Gold	1 37	......
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	......
Connellsville Railroad 6's Bonds	80 75	......
Lawrence County 6s	50 00	......
Cash Insurance	51 00	......
Monongahela Insurance Co.	......	42 00
Monongahela Bridge Co.	28 00	......
Citizens' National Bank	83 00	......
Exchange National Bank	84 50	......
Fourth National Bank	......	113 50
Merchants' and Manufacturers National	57 75	......
Bank of Pittsburgh	60 00	......
People's National Bank	106 00	......
Third National Bank	124 00	......
Columbia Oil	24 25	25 00
Cooper Firearms Co.	......	25 00
U. S. Telegraph	......	75 00

MONDAY, January 22—P. M.

—The market opened very dull, and continued languid throughout the day. Money is plenty, but there is not that confident tone in money circles to cause a favorable response to the many demands for loans. Rates are pretty steep except to well tried customers.

—The first of the regular meetings on 'Change was held this morning at the hour previously designated. There was a good number of the leading business men present, and considering the general apathy which prevails at the present time in the trade of our city the attendance was encouraging. After the members become better known to each other there will be more freedom in the interchange of remarks, and the 'Change hour will be anticipated with pleasure. Besides there is a pleasant feature connected with the meeting by way of episode. A most excellent lunch is served up every day in the little room at the side for the benefit of the members, so that no one need absent himself for the sake of dinner. Mr. Thurston, the indefatigable President of the Board of Trade, is doing his utmost to have every arrangement completed that will render this 'Change place as attractive and promotive of the interests of those in daily attendance, as at any similar one in other cities. We expect much good to result from these meetings; and dealers will soon realize that they are indispensable to their prosperity.

—The New York stock despatches read on 'Change, this morning, report governments about the same as Saturday's quotations. Gold is firmer, and advanced from 139¼@139¾. The produce market rules extremely dull, which affects leading articles in other departments.

—Our local stock list to-day was scarcely disturbed in the way of sales. There was a small business in the chief oil stocks. A lot of Cherry Run and Pithole sold at 11 cents. Cash Insurance stock sold at $52—an advance over previous sales. This is a new company but it is doing a large business. The management is composed of some of our most substantial and enterprising *business* men, who are determined on making it second to no insurance company in the country.

—In Philadelphia, Oil Company shares, such as represent oil-producing territory, are gradually falling into the hands of parties who are working the wells for oil, and such as represent the titles of companies only, on nicely printed certificates, are fast dying out. A sharp swindle was practised upon some of the brokers there last week. A shrewd dealer in Era oil shares put orders in the hands of different brokers, as both seller and buyer. The stock sold at from $3 to $3 25 per share. He put $1,000 as margin into the hands of each of the buyers to buy on time, and left with the seller orders to sell for cash. Thus, on the $1,000 margin the buying broker was paying to his principal through the selling broker, cash for his stock, but when the time expired, the buyer's principal did not appear to take up the purchases, and the stock is reported to be of little or no value. To-day 500 shares sold at 12½ cents. Three well known brokers have suffered from this default or swindle to the extent of $20,000.

—The N. Y. *World* of Saturday says: The bears in their desire to show the declining value of railroad securities ought to be careful not to propagate incorrect statements of figures. A wholly incorrect statement has been circulated by them showing a falling off in the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The official statement received from the company shows that the earnings for the year ending December 31, 1865, have increased $1,357,994 above those of 1864, instead of being decreased as the bears have stated.

—Mining stocks are almost as uncertain for profit as lotteries are. There are but few prizes to many blanks. Those who enter into these precarious enterprises for gain frequently come out with loss. Some few of the copper mines have been successful in earning more than their expenses and have been able to pay dividends to stockholders. Of these, are the Pittsburgh Quincy, Franklin, Pewabic, Copper Falls, Central, and National, all of which are probably worth more intrinsically than their present market value.—*Boston Post.*

—The following table shows the quantity of flour and grain in store at Chicago on the 6th instant compared with the amount at the corresponding time last year:

	—January 6.—	
	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls	27,500	40,490
Wheat, bushels	728,458	985,877
Corn	62,929	289,600
Oats	855,936	637,161
Rye	52,761	95,136
Barley	172,010	308,150

—*The Bankers' Magazine* for January, contains a list of all the National Banks within the United States, (1,600 in number,) with the names of the New York Correspondent of each, and the Redemption Agent of each. Also, a list of new banking firms in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, &c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 23, 1866.

Business was dull in all its various departments. The extreme cold weather of the past few days has been quite a drawback to trade; in fact, beyond retail transactions, there was little or no demand. The present cold spell has also put a stop to navigation. Boats don't deem it prudent to venture out under existing circumstances. Both rivers are running full of floating ice. The Bayard, for Parkersburg, had steam up, but decided to wait more favorable weather. The Leni Leoti was similarly situated. Among the boats that were receiving we noticed the Nevada for Saint Louis, Waunita for Cincinnati, and Rubicon for New Orleans. The receipts of produce were not large. They were, however, sufficient for all purposes. So far as relates to prices, we have no change to notice. Prices were governed altogether by the fancy of the purchaser. There was no demand for export. Flour continues dull, without any change in prices or demand. The stock on hand keeps pace with the wants of the city trade, there being no other inquiry. Bacon—The market contains a moderate supply with a fair amount in smoke houses that will soon be ready for disposal. The present figures are pretty steep, hence dealers are disposed to take hold sparingly, merely to supply the home market. Grain has been inactive for some time with only a limited amount of transactions to record of the various descriptions. The supply was equal to the demand. Dressed Hogs—We noticed a moderate amount of receipts, with a fair amount of transactions, at prices ranging from 10@11c, the latter for large size, being generally taken by those houses that are engaged in packing, the present weather being all that could be desired by those engaged in that line. Hogs at the yards were unchanged, the lion's share of the business being on Eastern account. The packing season is drawing to a close. If we are to judge by appearances, the prices the coming season will be so steep that a large class of consumers will have to do without hog meat. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The receipts for some time have been light. This has increased the demand and enhanced the value. The sales for some time back were confined to lots of 10 to 25 barrels. Inferior, spotted, sold at various prices, whilst a strictly prime article was held at $7 00@8 00.

POTATOES—The demand is improving under a falling off in receipts. Sales 125 bush Peachblows at $1 18@1 20 per bushel, and 50 bbls do at $3 60 per bbl.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made at the depot at $2 75@2 80 per bbl.

EGGS—Were dull; holders were generally asking 30c; buyers were shy at these figures. The supply exceeds the demand; 28c may be considered a fair quotation. Sales 4 bbls at the latter figure.

BUTTER—The market contains an ample supply of this article, whilst the demand has fallen off. The fact is, and may as well be stated now as at any other time, prices are too steep, hence dealers will not purchase to any extent until lower rates are established. Prices nominal; sales of 500 lbs and 12 bbls at 25c; others at 28@30c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is in excess of the demand. We note small sales at $14 00@15 50 for common and cultivated.

FLOUR—Prices remain dull, but are unchanged. The figures that were current this day week would answer for the present occasion. Buyers have made up their minds that prices are above their views; hence they take hold very sparingly, merely sufficient to supply the wants of the local trade, at the following figures: Extra Family, from winter wheat, $10 00, 10 25@10 50. Extra—Sales were made at $8 00, 8 25@8 50, as per quality.

SORGHUM MOLASSES—The market was not active. Prices tend downward. It was sold at 75c.

CHEESE—The market was steady, but not very active. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales 36 boxes of Hamburg at 21c, and 50 do Goshen at 21½@22c ℔ lb. Nothing done in Western Reserve.

HOMINY—The demand has fallen off. Small lots were disposed of at 4c to 4¼c, as per quality.

BACON—We continue to notice a steady trade demand for this article: Prices, however, have undergone no change. Among the sales that came under our notice were the following: Shoulders—6,000 lbs at 15½c; Sides—3,000 lbs Ribbed at 19½c, and 2,500 lbs Sugar-cured Hams at 25@25½c.

BEANS—Sales 2 bbls Common at $1 50 ℔ bushel, and 25 barrels extra quality at $2 50 ℔ bushel.

ASHES—Market steady with a fair demand. Sales 10 tons common Soda Ash at 9c; sales 15 tons Refined at 9¾c, and 2 tons Pearls at 12c.

DRIED APPLES—We note sales 28 bbls York State at 16c ℔ lb; 19 do at 15½c; and 13 do at 14½c.

LEAD—Market steady but unchanged. Sales 100 pigs Galena at 12c.

DRIED PEACHES—Sales 4 bbls new at 20c.

HAY—The receipts were light. Sales 6 loads at the scales at $16@18 75; sales 3 cars baled at $20.

OIL MEAL—We note sales 3 tons at $13 ℔ ton.

FEED—Not much doing. Sales 5 tons Seconds at 13¾c ℔ cwt, and 5 tons Middlings at $1 50 ℔ cwt.

GRAIN—The market was not very active, the demand being local. Oats seemed to be most inquired for. Sales 2 cars, bulk, at depot, at 45c; 300 bush do at the same figures; sales 900 bushels from store at 48c. Corn—Not much doing. Sales 1 car Ear at 75c. Wheat—We have no change to note as regards prices or demand.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 23, 1866.

Business in the oil way, following the example of navigation, was suspended yesterday; in fact the market was just in that condition that buyers were not disposed even to make an offer. They appear to be waiting for something to turn up, or till prices will accord more with their views. So far as relates to crude, we have no sales to record. It was offered at 20@25 cents, without and with packages. Buyers declined these rates, hence without buyers there can be no transactions. The news from the East continues to depress the market. Refined in bond sold in Philadelphia yesterday at 50½c, the lowest figure it has touched for a long time, and was not active even at that figure. We have also reports of crude sales in Philadelphia at 29 cents. These are certainly low figures. In our own market there was nothing done in crude. Nobody wanted to purchase, and holders were not disposed to force matters. Free oil—We note a sale of 10 barrels at 68 cents per gallon. Lubricating oils—The demand was confined to small lots to meet the local demands. So far as prices were concerned, no change has occurred for some time. Sales, 10 barrels "A," $1 25; 6 barrels "B," at 70c, and 8 barrels "C," at 50c per gallon.

Tar and benzole not wanted. Prices nominal.

Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 18, 1866.

		Gallons.	Value.
To Cork,	Refined Petroleum	89,063	$61,418 00
To Cork,	"	66,289	46,402 00
To Marseilles,	Crude	109,020	43,608 00
To Marseilles,	"	103,594	42,011 00
To Marseilles,	Refi'd	54,162	34,013 00
To Antwerp,	"	210,136	130,463 00
To Antwerp,	Crude	47,104	18,842 00
To Antwerp,	Refi.ed	271,767	169,870 00
To Antwerp,	Crude	93,789	36,794 00
Total		1,054,924	$583,421 00

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 396 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Fellers, Canfield & Co., 292 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.
Brewer, Burke & Co. 150 barrels of refined for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 57 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Company, 203 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH.

Owner, 150 barrels crude oil.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Flour firm; sales of Howard Street superfine at $8 75 and extra fancy at $12 25. Corn—White steady at 58c; yellow dull at 76c. Oats heavy. Coffee firm; sales of Rio at 18@21c. Provisions steady. Whisky $2 31.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, January 22.

STOCKS.

The stock market is still vacillating and unsettled. Speculation is confined to specialities, and those stocks that are not supposed to be in the hands of cliques gravitate downward. Speculation in Cleveland and Pittsburgh and old Southern grew weaker at the morning board. The principal excitement was on the former. The stock market was heavy during the day, and at the last board there was a falling off in prices, with a strong desire to sell. The largest decline was on old Southern and Pittsburgh.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 91⅞; Erie, 86¾; Hudson, 103; Reading, 100¾; Michigan Southern, 69; Pittsburgh, 82¾; Western, 31¾; Northwestern preferred, 58¾.

MONEY

Continues easy, though with rather more activity in the demand.

GOLD

In active demand for custom duties, and the price is firm. There is no speculative movement. The price fell to 138⅞@139 at the close.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government securities dull, pending the action of Congress upon the loan bill. Old 5-20's were ¾ lower. The continued stringency in the London money market has a depressing effect upon them; 7-30's are still very firm, though less active.

State Bonds were steady and without any important change in quotations.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

There was an active business in Petroleum and Mining Stocks to-day. The principal excitement was in Pithole Creek. Sales were made at the following rates: Bennehoff Run, $20 50; Buchanan Farm, 80c; Empire City, 50; Northern Light, 5 25; Oil Creek, 1 71; Palmer, 4 60; Pithole Creek, 12 25; Shade River, 3 05; United States, 20 00; Webster, 1 15; McClintock, 7 15; Bradley, 35.

PETROLEUM.

Dull and nominal at 33½c for crude and 55½c for refined in bond.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 31½c; Pepperell E, 30c; Shelucket A, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—New York Mills, 52½c; James, 35-inch, 36c; Dwight, 36-inch, 35c. Prints—Cocheco, 27c; Pacific, 26c; American, 25c; Dunnel, 25c; Freeman, 23c. Delaines—Manchester, 29c; Pacific, 29c. Silecias—Indian Orchard, 35c; Clinton, 36c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 55c; Salmon Falls, 37c. Ticks—Kelleyville B, 40c. Stripes—Whittendon A, 40c. Denims—Arkwright brown, 40c; New York, 40c.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

BALTIMORE—The market is firm, with no change in prices.

ST. LOUIS—Trade still very light.

PHILADELPHIA—There is no change in the market. Cottons are firmly held. Woolens steady; buyers come forward slowly.

PROVIDENCE—Market firm and prices unchanged.

The *Post* says: The loan market is easy and torpid at 5 ℔ cent. There is abundance of idle capital, and the banks have a superfluity of currency, but general confidence is wanting. Commercial paper passes more slowly, as there is not so much demand from capitalists. The rates are unchanged. The stock market is irregular and feverish. Old 5-20s are lower, in consequence of the anticipated falling off in the European demand; 7-30s are firm, without much activity. Railroad shares are unsettled and drooping. At the close there was a better feeling for the Western, common being the strongest on the list.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Saint Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 4; Curtin, 1½; Dalzell, 2¼; Caldwell, ⅞; McClintock, 15⅛; Excelsior, ¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ¾; Corn Planter, 1 1-16; Sugar Creek, 4⅞; Eldorado ¾; Mingo, 2¾; Junction, 1½; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ⅝; Ocean, 16¾; Mahanoy, 7.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Money quiet but easy at 5 per cent. Sterling dull and nominal at 108¾@108⅞. Gold rules firm, opening at 139¼, advancing to 139⅜ and closing at 138⅞. Government stocks dull and a shade lower. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer and quiet. Stocks heavy; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 112; Rock Island, 101½; Northwestern, 32¾; do preferred, 57; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82¾; Western Union Telegraph, 52; New York Central, 92; Erie, 86¼; Reading, 101; Michigan Southern 69¼; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 28¼; Treasury notes; 7-30's 99; 5-20 coupons, '65, 102.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton dull and heavy at 50c for middling. Flour heavy, and common grades 10@15c lower; there is only a moderate demand, at $7 55@7 85 for extra State; $8 35@8 50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8 55@10 20 for trade brands, the market closing heavy for low grades. Whisky quiet; western $2 27@2 28. Wheat dull, and spring 2@3c lower, at $1 70 for new No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 75½ for choice amber do; $2 25 for white Michigan, and $1 60 for unsound new amber Michigan. Rye dull. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Corn quiet and without decided change at 82@83c for unsound and 85@88c for sound mixed western in store and delivered. Oats lower and dull, at 30@42c for unsound western, 54@55c for sound do. Coffee firm; Rio at old prices. Sugar quiet; Muscovado, 13c. Molasses; New Orleans at $1 10@1 15; Porto Rico at 60@80c. Petroleum dull and nominal at 33½c for crude, and 55½c for refined, in bond. Pork dull and lower at $29 62½@30 00 for new mess, closing at $29 75, regular; $28 50@30 00 for old do; closing at $28 50, regular; $21 75@22 00 for prime, and $23 00@23 50 for prime mess; also, 4,350 bbls new mess, for January, February, March and April, sellers' option, at $28 75@29 75. Beef firm at $16 50@20 00 for new plain mess, and $21 00@24 00 for new extra mess. Beef Hams quiet; Western at $40 50@41 50. Bacon dull. Cut Meats steady at 11@13c for shoulders and 15½@18c for hams. Dressed Hogs firmer at 12¾@13c for Western, and 13⅛@13¾c for city. Lard heavy at 15½@18¾c, the latter an extreme; also, 1,000 bbls for February, sellers' option, at 18c. Butter dull at 20@32c for Ohio, and 25@28c for State. Cheese quiet at 11¼@15½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Flour steady at full rates. Wheat firm at $2 05 for No. 1 old red. Corn steady at 54@55c for No. 1. Oats quiet at 40c for No. 1. Rye steady at 72c for No. 1. Hogs firmer—in good demand at $11 50 for city dressed, but holders ask 25c higher. It is estimated that there are about 18,000 head in the yards. Receipts 2800 head. Mess pork firmer, and is generally held at $29 00 for first class city brands. Bulk meats firm, at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 14¼c for rib; Sides 15¼c for clear rib and 16c for clear sides. Bacon is in demand at 14¾c, and 19¼c for shoulders and clear sides. There was a good demand for prime city lard, at 17½c; but there was none on the market at less than 18c. Groceries quiet. Cotton declined to 46¼c, for middling. Whiskey steady at $2 25, free. Gold, 139¼.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Flour has a declining tendency; prices range from $7 50@11 00 for common to fancy brands. Wheat dull; quotations nominal; sales of Red at $1 8@2 25, and White at $1 40@1 70. Corn active at a decline of 1@2c; sales 5 000 bushels at 75c for Yellow. Whisky firm at $2 25@2 29 for Philadelphia and $2 28 for Western. Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State 5's, 86. Morey's canal 95; Reading, 53¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 139. Light exchange on New York at par.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Flour unchanged and moderately active. Wheat quiet at $1 22¼@123. Corn in active and nominal. Oats firm. Highwines firm. Provisions dull—Mess pork firm at $26 75@27 00. Sweet pickled hams quiet at 18¼c. English and bulk meats nominal. Lard steady at 17c.

Mining Stocks in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—For mining shares the market is quiet. Yellow Jacket, 475¼; Chollar Potosi, 232; Imperial, 110; Savage, 640; legal tenders, 70½.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cattle dull and rather lower; sales 2,300 head of beeves, fair to good, at 14@15½c per lb. Sheep dull and lower; sales 8,000 head at 6⅞@7¾c per lb. Ewes are unchanged in price. Hogs better; sales 2,600 head at 13@14½c per lb.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Falls, 26¼; Franklin, 37½; Hancock, 14; Isle Royal, 14¾; Minnesota, 18; Quincy, 55; Bay State, 9¾.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Banks of this city:

Loans	$239,377,736	Inc	$4,000,000
Specie	15,265,371	Dec	1,400,000
Circulation	20,475,707	Inc	1,300,000
Deposits	198,816,248	Inc	790,000
Legal Tenders	72,799,892	Dec	300,000

Louisville Tobacco Market.

January 20.—The market was firmer to-day for all grades, the late decline on light lugs and nondescript leaf being fully recovered, and heavy leaf a little stiffer. The sales at the four auction warehouses amounted to 91 hhds, including reviews, and 9 rejections, as follows: 4 hhds sweepings and trash at $1 40@2 25; 1 hhd at $3 25; 3 hhds at $4 60@4 85; 11 hhds at $5 00@5 90, 15 hhds at $6 00@7 75; 15 hhds at $8 00@9 70; 1 hhd at $11; 12 hhds at $12 00@13 75; 20 hhds at $14 00@15 75; 7 hhds at $16 00@17 75; 2 hhds at $18 75; 5 hhds at $20 00@21 75; 5 hhds at $22 00@22 75; 2 hhds at $22 00@23 25; 2 hhds at $24 00@24 50, and 2 hhds at $30 00@33 50, the latter Hart county leaf. We quote light lugs at $4 75@5 75; good light lugs, $6@7; and heavy lugs at $6 50@10 50.—*Courier.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Day & Hayden, 1 bx hardware; J Knox, 6 bbls peas; J D Dravo, 1 bbl oil; P H Laufman, 1 case hardware; McWhinney & Hare, 1 bx hardware; L H Voigt & Co, 28 bbls dried apples, 1 bx cheese, 12 sks clover seed, 40 sks dried peaches; H Riddle, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, 4 kegs lard; Little, Baird & Patton, 35 doz tubs; McCullough, Smith & Co, 20 doz buckets, 5 doz washboards; John Gracie & Co, 33 oil bbls; H Rea, 2 cars hay; Wm Bingham, 268 sks bran; Fetzer & Armstrong, 6 sks clover seed; Patterson, Ammon & Co, 177 sks oats, 2 car do; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 27 sks clover seed; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car wheat; Ramsey & Ritner, 1 car lumber; Keil & Richart, 13 kegs lard, 3 bbls butter; J C Bidwell, 1 car plow handles; Delange & Chesnut, 166 hides; Nimick & Co, 15 cars pig iron; J Moorhead 6 do; J Wilkins, 59 bbls crude oil; Park Bros & Co, 300 hlf blooms; A Lewis, 1 car lumber; B L Fahnestock & Co, 2 bxs medicines; Leamon & Welse, 10 bales moss; T B Young & Co, 10 do; A Hoover, 2 sks cow tails; Fleming & Torrence, 7 bbls butter; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour, 12 sks dried apples; Sellers & Co, 200 tcs lard; D Wallace, 2 car oats; S B Floyd & Co, 1 do; Culp & Shepard, 2 cars oats, 100 bbls flour; J H Parker, 100 tcs hams; J B Canfield, 250 pigs lead; W Linhart, 100 bbls flour; S Co, 3 bbls tobacco; Stein & Bro, 2 bxs mdse; J S Liggett & Co, 330 sks wheat; Wm Sumner & Co, 20 sewing machines, 2 bxs do; J J Raiya, 1 car staves; Adams, McKee & Co, 27 bbls fire clay; W H Byram, 134 oil bbls.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J N Mason, 100 sks corn; Little & Mechling, 22 bbls whisky; C P Markle & Co, 33 bdls paper; W Mains, 1 bbl tallow, 15 pelts, 7 hides; Marshall, Fulton & Boilman, 7 coils rope; Jones & Laughlins, 10 sheets, 3 bars iron; L R Craig, 1 bbl whisky; T B Young, 25 chairs; J D Dravo, 1 bbl oil; Schomaker & Lang, 17 sks flour; S M Wickersham, 190 sks nails, 20 tons pig iron; Gay, Burke & Co, 128 oil bbls; A Davis, 1 bbl whisky; Reamer & Bros, 2 bbls sugar; J S Dilworth & Co, 4 sks flaxseed; St Charles Hotel, 1 bx butter, 1 bx poultry; Lippencott, Fry & Co, 308 bxs glass; Laughlin & Co, 15 perch limestone; Hughes & Co, 3,000 fire brick.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

Nimick & Co, 9 tons pig iron; J A Hays, 1 car lumber; J Gallagher, 56 bbls crude oil; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 1 case ware; W Linhart, 54 tcs lard, 6 bbls do; J S Liggett & Co, 150 sks wheat; T C Jenkins, 300 bush ear corn; T Lindsay, jr & Co, 100 bbls flour; E Heazelton, 100 do; Seibert & Morgan, 100 do; Segmyer & Voskamp, 100 do.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

C C Smith, 6 cars staves; Smith & Hemphill, 3 do; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 50 bdls printing paper; L H Voigt & Co, 1 bbl butter, 1 keg do; B Schmidt & Co, 1 car lumber; J & W Fairly, 200 sks oats.

Coal Receipts per Pitts. & Con. Railroad.

Lloyd & Black, 1,600 bushels coal; McVay & Walker, 625 do; N J Bigley, 625 do; Wm Moore 250 do; J A Carlisle, 500 do; Laughlin & Co, 6 cars coke; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2,500 bushels do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; J H Anderson, 12 bundles hides; Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Co., 5 car loads soda ash and acids.

☞ JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,
No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street,
Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-ly

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon. City.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.

THE Monongahela marks indicated about six feet and a half and falling. Ice was forming fast. The only boat that ventured out on the Ohio was the Bayard. She would no doubt have a rough time. The Brownsville boats are still running.

OUR latest from Oil City says the river continues closed. The ice at this point is fifteen inches thick, with a heavy gorge at Logan's Eddy.

THE Brownsville packets are still making their trips—the morning boat at 8 A. M., the evening boat at 6 P. M.

CINCINNATI.—The Pine Grove, recently damaged at Buffington Island, was expected in Cincinnati yesterday, with her freight in tow in a couple of barges.

THE Rubicon has moved her quarters to the upper landing. She has heavy engagements for the South and will leave when the weather moderates.

NOTWITHSTANDING the cold weather a large amount of freight was shipped to various points. The present weather can't hold out much longer.

THE steamer Columbia will load in turn for St. Louis after the Nevada. This boat is commanded by Capt. R. J. Porter, a clever and attentive officer.

THE first class packet Wananita, Capt. Sherman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is well found in every respect, and is a superior boat.

ATTENTION, STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.—There will be a meeting at the Captains' Association Rooms on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will come up for action. Let all be there.

THE new and handsome side-wheel steamer Rubicon, Capt. Haslett, is loading for Memphis and New Orleans. This boat was built under the superintendence of the brothers Haslett, and does credit to all concerned in getting her up. We shall refer to her again.

THE A No. 1 packet Nevada, Capt. W. S. Evans, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Capt. James Mellan, an experienced and attentive officer.

THE fine passenger steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Campbell, was unavoidably detained, but will positively leave to-day. This boat is one of the best of her class, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. Capt. Campbell is an officer who understands his duty in all its departments, whilst Capt. Ghrist will see that passengers have the best of attention.

HAD A ROUGH TIME.—One of the bulk oil boats which struck the pier of the Hand street bridge, swung round against the Petrolia steamer, moored at the landing, carrying away her wheel and stoving her hull. She was saved from sinking by good management and a large amount of hard work. The extent of the damage has not yet been estimated.

Louisville.

January 20.—We condense the following from the *Courier:*

The river was falling slowly yesterday evening, with eight feet ten inches water in the channel in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen two inches at the wharf and six inches at Portland. The weather has turned unseasonably warm, the thermometer ranging as high as 70 in the shade, and quite cloudy all day.

On the falls last evening there were scant seven feet water in the pass, down the Indian chute, and six feet steamboat water. For ascending boats in the middle chute there were fully four and a half feet of water.

Our dispatches report a good tide in the Cumberland, with ten feet water on the shoals. That is ample for navigable purposes.

The R. K. Dunkerson has been sold for the Southern waters.

The towboat Dick Fulton No. 3 ascended the falls yesterday with a tow of empty barges, bound for Pittsburgh for another load of coal.

The Virginia and Dictator, hence for New Orleans, passed Memphis on Monday evening, as full as they could swim with freight.

TO THE RIVERMEN.
EDWARD HEAZELTON, Jr.,
No. 21 Diamond,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
AND
PRODUCE MERCHANT.
BOAT STORES,
STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES.
P. S.—Being near the market, I can supply you with all the freshest and choicest of GREEN VEGETABLES on short notice. I intend to give particular attention to the RIVER TRADE, delivering everything promptly. au30-6m

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES,
Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.
Also, MARVIN'S celebrated
Fire Proof Safes.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
no17-8m 39 MARKET STREET.

ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREET,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES,
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap16

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.
no23-3m

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

R. F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets,
no27 Opposite Monongahela House.

O. S. BRYAN ...... JNO. A. CAUGHEY
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-ly

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy3

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-ly

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained OIL, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5,000 gallons of colza, or lard oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer, at Boston Mass.

The cask must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or colza;) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days of the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
ja18:2tw-2w Secretary.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLET YARN,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
se22-6m

RIVER PACKETS.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1865.
NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,
FROM
St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis. Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to
JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap24 R. C. GRAY.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.
MONONGAHELA RIVER
STEAM PACKET COMP'Y

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE	CAPT. S. C. SPEERS
TELEGRAPH	CAPT. D. BUGHER
FRANKLIN	CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN	CAPT. A. S. CARLILE

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., and 6 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 9 p. m. Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

No Freights Received After 5 P. M.

For further particulars, inquire of
WILLIAM McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
mh1 Brownsville, Penna.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line
1866. 1866.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT
COMBINED,
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG
DAILY PACKET LINE
Comprising the following first-class Side-wheel Passenger Steamers:

BAYARD	GEORGE D. MOORE, Master.
WINCHESTER	ASA S. SHEPHERD, Master.
FOREST CITY	JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD,
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER WINCHESTER,
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11.30 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY,
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY,
Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER BAYARD,
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER WINCHESTER,
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 A. M.

☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5.05 P. M. and Cleveland at 2.25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6.00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1.45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7.00 A. M. next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. ja20

Portsmouth Packet Line.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.
THIS DAY, January 18, at 12 M.
The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR, Commander, WM. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 4 P. M., and Portsmouth every MONDAY at 12 M. Will connect every Monday with the BOSTONA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja4 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Muskingum River Packets.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
The new and splendid Passenger steamer JULIA No 2, WM. COULSON, Commander, J. C. McVAY, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
oc23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. The regular passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above. Returning, leaves Zanesville every Friday at 7 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
oc23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
WEDNESDAY, 24th inst.
The splendid passenger steamer WAUANITI, F. SHUMAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ja22 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, January 23, 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer LENI LEOTI, JAMES CAMPBELL, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja8 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and N. Orleans.
ON THURSDAY, 25th, at 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer ARMADILLO, D. H. SWNEY, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja8 FLACK & COLLINGOOD, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, January 23, at 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer NEVADA, W. S. EVANS, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja1 FLACK & COLINGOOD, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
TUESDAY, January 23, at 4 P. M.
The new side-wheel passenger steamer RUBICON, Capt. HAZLETT, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja1 FLACK & COLLINGOOD, Agents.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
no27-3m] Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.
DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON,	L. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER,	JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST,	W. C. KING,

H. W. RITCHIE. ja6-ly

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oc17-ly

CATAWBA WINE,
Made in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A McSwords, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, or even dyspeptics, might try it.
A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
de30-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

GROCERIES.
10 hhds prime Porto Rico Molasses;
100 bbls Barbadoes Molasses;
50 bbls Havemeyer & Elder's Syrup;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec5 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh,
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
no4-eod

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. dec4

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM, WM. 'COUCH
Pittsburgh.
BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates.
au14 tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	JOHN WILSON,

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL 1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

FOR SALE.

BEANS—
100 Barrels Prime Navy,
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

LARD.
10 Kegs No. 1 Lard,
On consignment, and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

FOR SALE—
One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 124 feet, width 16 feet, depth, 32 inches, bottom 3 inches, width 12 feet, oak on each rake.
Also, 1 canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follows: length 78 feet, width 14 feet, depth 38 inches, with cabin.
For further particulars inquire at No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. ec6l-tf

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.
Inquire of
GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
no14-tf No. 48 Market street.

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE.
With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 22 feet, 40 inches diameter; two flues, fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at
je6-tf No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
3 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc24

FOR SALE.
COAL BARGES,
Now loaded, lying in Pool No. 3. Inquire at
BREWER, BURKE & CO.'S,
no4-tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 22 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR SALE.
One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 18 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and is of superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also, Four Engines—7½-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been little used.
Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c.
Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.
Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
About 10 tons of Scrap Cast Iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply,
STANDARD REFINERY,
24 Wood street,
del8-tf Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r.
Miners and shippers of best
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch.
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.
Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON,
dec21-3m-eod Superintendent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec28

WINTER GOODS.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRAI & SEAL
Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
oc16-6m

100 BBLS. NEW CORN MEAL in store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 13 Smithfield street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 8th, 1866.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF
STORES.
Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, at the
Government Store House,
On Penn street, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1866,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
The following Quartermaster's Stores, viz:

94 Double Bunks.
6 Sets Wheel Harness;
6 Office Desks,
6 Sets Lead Harness;
2 Sets Pigeon Holes;
1 Cooking Stove;
31 Office Stoves;
31 Stools;
1 Table;
120 Lights Window Sash;
1 Curry Comb;
4 Leather Halters;
1 Brace Drill;
2 Cold Chisels;
1 pair Compasses;
2 Drills;
2 Neck Halters;
8 Chairs;
2 Grindstones, complete;
2 Gauges;
2 Tuyre Iron;
1 Hatchet;
1 Claw-hammer;
1 Drawing-knife;
1 Chalk Line;
6 Planes;
11 Planes, assorted;
3 Heading Tools;
3 Tryers;
2 Vises;
17 Hand-saws;
34 pairs Handcuffs;
5 Assorted Squares;
4 Water Dippers;
1 Saw Set;
2 Bench Screws;
2 Oil Stones;
1 Spoke Shave;
1 Awl;
10 Awl Blades;
1 Channeler;
3 Brace Bits;
3 Assorted Bits;
2 Augur Bits;
13 Assorted Chisels;
1 Hardee;
8 Rakes;
1 pair Sadder's Pincers;
1 Sleeker;
1 Claw Tools;
1 Sadder's Tickler;
1 Edge Tool;
2 Axes;
8 Tin Boilers;
10 Balls and Chains;
3 Wheelbarrows;
3 Crowbars;
1 pair Balances;
11 Lamp Chimnies;
½ Black Wax;
14 pieces Zinc;
2 Books, 2 quire;
2 Books, 4 do;
3 Books, 6 do;
½ lb Lampblack;
1 gal Neatsfoot Oil;
25 lbs Horse shoes;
3 Ladles;
3 Picks and Handles;
1 Clock.
3 Wagon Tongues;
8½ bbls Lime;
160 lbs Nails;
100 lbs Spikes;
12 pairs Hinges;
2 Horse Brushes;
2 Anvils;
2 Blacksmiths' Bellows;
1 Butress;
1 Broadaxe;
3 Augurs;
1 Adze;
3 Braces;
4 Wood Files;
10 Saw Files;
1 Half-round File;
10 assorted Hammers;
2 pair Compasses;
1 Clinching Iron;
2 Thumb Gauges;
1 Shoeing Nippers,
1 pair Pincers;
3 Pritchels;
6 Punches;
2 Horse Rasps;
1 Screw Plate, Taps, &c.
1 Square;
5 prs Blacksmith's Tongs
1 Monkey Wrench;
2 Hand Wrenches;
1 Tenon Saw;
1 Compass Saw;
4 Tin Cans;
6 Stovepipe Elbows;
2 Manure Forks;
8 Hoes;
2 Branding Irons;
2 Iron Kettles;
4 Collar Needles;
3 Boiler Lids;
15 Lamps;
1 Draw Gauge;
1 Saddler's Hammer;
1 Saddler's Horse;
6 Awl Handles;
1 Coffee Pot;
110 joints Stovepipe;
20 Cooking Pots;
1 Saddler's Knife;
1 Shoe Knife;
12 Spades;
20 Shovels;
1 Scythe and Snath;
1 Scythe Stone;
1 Fire Shovel;
2 Camp Kettles;
2 Bake Pans;
¾ lbs Borax;
5 Whitewash Brushes;
4 Stovepipe Caps;
¾ lbs Chalk;
6 Stove Grates;
2 Hammer Handles;
2 Awl Handles;
420 lbs Iron, assorted;
38 lbs Hoop Iron;
½ Side Harness Leather,
13 lbs Horseshoe Nails;
7 sheets Sand Paper.

Terms cash, United States Currency.
E. E. CAMP,
ja7-td Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C.,
IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET STREET, NASHVILLE, on
Tuesday, February 6th, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed;
15,000 Hair Pillows;
47,000 Bed Ticks;
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
51,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts;
40,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
19,000 Socks;
10,000 Slippers;
10,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback;
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins;
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth;
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases;
10,000 lbs. Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
ja16:tfe2 Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
58 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
se23

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States. Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR.
ly28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

CHECK BOOKS.
Elegantly lithographed
CHECK BOOKS,
On all the City Banks and Bankers,
On hand and for sale at
KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS,
no27-3m Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
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DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,
ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,
251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)
Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and TEETH.
Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."
Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $9, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."
Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.
Having been in active practice for ten years, thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.
Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anæsthetic.
oc31-3m

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh1f

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

INSURANCE.

People's Insurance Company,
Office Northeast Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.
STATEMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
From January 1 to December 31, 1865, inclusive.
Published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED		$100,000 00
AMOUNT PAID IN CASH		50,000 00

ASSETS.

Stock Notes (secured by two approved names	$50,000 00	
Bills Receivable	56,904 78	
Premium Notes	13,003 13	
Book Accounts	2,253 26	
Cash	13,265 83	
	$135,426 00	
Balance January 1, 1865		$34,180 80

RECEIPTS.

Marine Premium	$24 854 55	
Fire Premium	18,063 65	
Interest on Investments	4,713 07	
		$47,631 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Marine Losses	$8,506 85	
Fire Losses	5,363 85	
Salaries, Rent, Taxes, Stamps, and Expenses	5,781 58	
Reinsurance and Returned Premiums	5,710 69	
		25,362 99—22,268 38
		$56,448 94
Dividends paid to Stockholders		21,051 95
Balance January 1, 1866		$35,396 99
Office Furniture and Fixtures		1,100 00
Earnings on Open Policies		675 00
Balance		$37,201 99
Whole amount of Risks taken		$2,624,465 15

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, have examined the accounts and statements of the People's Insurance Company, all of which we find correct, and to correspond with the above.

JOHN E. PARKE,
WM. VANKIRK, } Committee.
CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	John Watt,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Capt. John L. Rhoads,	Saml. P. Shriver,
James D. Verner,	C. H. Love,
Charles Arbuckle,	Capt. James Miller,
John F. Kirkpatrick,	Frank S. Bissell.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAMES GORDON,
ja15-2w General Agent.

STATEMENT of the BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Pittsburgh, Pa., from June 1st, 1865, to December 31st, 1865, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of An Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, aproved April 2d, 1856.

1st. Capital		$250,000
With the privilege of increasing to		$500,000
2d. Assets—Stock Due bills secured by two approved names	$125,000 00	
U. S. Seven-Thirties	125,000 00	
Premium Notes	15,841 00	
Cash	4,698 02	
Book Accounts	3,042 05	
Furniture	503 50	
		$274,084 00
3d. Amount of premiums received in seven months		$35,519 38
4th. Amount of Interest (nett) received in 7 months		$3,872 50
5th. Paid in seven months, as follows, viz:		
Losses	$240 77	
Return Premiums	740 55	
Reinsurance	300 00	
Government Tax on Premiums	302 56	
Salaries, Charter expenses, Rent, Stamps, Telegraphing, and all other expenses	3,868 70	
		$5,546 58
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31st, 1865		$537,858 28
7th. Amount of Debts and Liabilities December 31st, 1865, estimated: but not exceeding		$1,200 00

ja15 eod2w ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

J. W. ARROTT'S
General Insurance Agency,
Fire, Life, Marine and Accident.
OFFICE:
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Continental Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	$1,500,000
Lorillard Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	1,300,000
North American Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	800,000
Arctic Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	600,000
Home Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	600,000
Morris Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	900,000
New England Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	250,000
Massasoit Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	250,000
New York Life Insurance Co. assets over	5,000,000
New York Accidental Insurance Co. assets over	250,000

The principal citizens and merchants are insured in these Companies, which are strictly first class, and worthy the confidence and patronage of the community. Insurance granted at fair rates, and all losses promptly adjusted and paid.
J. W. ARROTT, Agent,
dec14-3m No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.,
CINCINNATI.
CAPITAL $300,0
Reliable Securities, subject to pay Losses $600,
DIRECTORS:

John S. Taylor,	Wm. Glenn,
Samuel Davis, Jr.,	Robert Mitchell,
Alex. Swift,	T. H. C. Allen,
Joseph Trounstine,	Lewis Wald,

E. P. Coe.
Represented by Capt. JAS. W. BATCHELOR,
Office, 26 West Third street.
Large Securities! Fair Rates! Prompt Payment!
Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire; also, Marine and Inland Policies, on hulls and cargo, issued on the most favorable terms.
N. B. This Company is prepared to take Fire and Inland Risks to any extent required.
JOHN S. TAYLOR, President.
JAS. G. BALDWIN, Sec'y. no30-3m

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS.

ALEX. NIMICK,	ANDREW ACKLEY,
R. MILLER, Jr.,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
JAMES McAULEY	DAVID M. LONG,
NATH'L HOLMES	REES J. THOMAS,
C. B. HERRON,	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	JOHN R. McCUNE.
JAMES P. HANNA.	

de24-ly WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT
OF ALL KINDS IS MADE BY THE
TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.
Cash Assets, Oct. 1st, (gross) $587,598 19.
Policies issued for any sum from $500 to $10,000 with $3 to $50 weekly compensation—for any term from one month to five years—at premiums ranging from $3 to $60 per year. A protective insurance against loss of life or injury by accident, anywhere and at all times. No medical examination required.
☞ Oldest Accident Insurance Company in America. Applications received and policies written at once, by
J. G. MacCONNELL, Agent,
no25-3m No. 93 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES MILLER	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL ALL PAID UP
Pres't, ISAAC M. PENNOCK. V. Pres't, JNO. F. JENNINGS
DIRECTORS.

N. J. Bigley,	Daniel Wallace,	Thos. Donnelly,
R. H. King,	Sam'l M'Clurkan,	H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
W. H. Forsyth,	Jake Hill,	S. H. Hartman,
Alex. Chambers,	James O'Connor.	

Insures on liberal terms on all fire and marine risks.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
R. J. GRACE, Agent. oc27-3m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.
DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

fe5-ly

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
fe10-ly P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER,
On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

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OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS.
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McDeid Kennan.

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15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCA OIL,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au8 141 Water street.